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# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Vol. 68, No. 28,

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 5, 1915.

SEMI-MONTHLY.



Making Hay While the Sun Shines



## WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

### OLD-TIME PRACTICES COMPARED WITH THE NEW—CROP NOTES.

Editor, Rural World:—It has been a long time since I did my first work in the harvest and hay field; yes, nearly 70 years have passed away since I first commenced to do such work, but I still find myself able to keep up with most men in the hay and grain field. Long before the Rural World came into existence, when a small boy, I helped carry sheaves of wheat for shocking, but at that time the sickle age had passed away in the locality where I was raised, and the cradle had taken its place. The flail was much used at that time for threshing grain, and it was hard work to beat the grain out. But we did not mind such labor at that time; indeed, in cool weather, we enjoyed it.

Farm work in those day was carried on much different from what it is now, and I am afraid our boys of the present time would have to learn the trade over again to make a living at it. About the year 1854, the flail and the grain cradle became obsolescent instruments in all well-settled parts of our country. The first harvesting machine that came into use was also used in cutting grass, and it worked nicely; but with grain, one man with fork in hand stood on the platform and forked the straw off for sheaves which must be bound by hand, and that must be done before the machine came around again.

The next year the self-rake attachment came into use, which saved the labor of one man, and this invention was considered then of very great importance. In that progressive age one improvement followed another, and inventors strained their mental powers to accomplish wonderful things. The result was that the self-rake very soon became obsolete. After this, other improvements came into use rapidly. The farmer was a plodder in those days during the forties and early fifties, but his pocketbook was often well wadded up in those old-time days when bugs and pests were scarce, and drouths almost unknown.

As I write this I can see many acres of abandoned wheat in low places on surrounding farms that will never be cut, and great strips of yellow stunted corn can be seen on low ground that will not make even fodder. Probably about 10 per cent of our corn and wheat in this county, (Dade) has been ruined by too much water. A terrific hailstorm five miles in width and many miles long spread devastation over the western part of our county, but this ammunition from the clouds became scarce before the storm reached our locality, but the rain came down in torrents. What little hail we had did no damage, but 10 miles away all crops were ruined, and the people there for several weeks have been plowing and planting again in field and garden.

Owing to the heavy rains this summer, a moderate portion of the soil here has commenced to make a journey to the Gulf of Mexico, and unless we get busy and pile brush and straw in the gullies that the water has made, more of the soil will depart for places unknown, and land prices will be on the decline. I have too much other work on hand now to stop and go to work to prevent devastation of floods, but I will try not to worry about it.—J. M. Miller, Missouri.

### FREE PLANS OF SILOS, ETC., OFFERED TO MISSOURI FARMERS.

Editor, Rural World:—I am sending you a copy of our plans and specifications for building concrete silos. These plans are a sample of those which we send out to the farmers who ask for them. Plans are available for silos 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet in diameter and

are sent out free to the farmers of this state.

A great many silos are being built this year and the farmers no longer ask can I afford one, but it is now, can I afford to do without one? A silo has been made to pay for itself in two years and in a good many cases has paid for itself in one season. The question is, what type shall I build?

The keeping qualities of the various types of silos are practically the same. Durability is a highly important factor in the selection of any building material for constructing silos. Under most conditions it is advisable to build permanent silos.

The agricultural engineering division of the extension service have also prepared plans for dairy barns, horse barns, hog houses, hog wallows, and dipping vats. These also will be sent to any farmer who writes for them. Farmers should state which set of plans he wants.—M. A. R. Kelley, Instructor, Agricultural Engineering, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

### BREAKING IN HEIFERS TO MILK—BE GENTLE.

Editor, Rural World:—We purchased a pure-bred Jersey cow for \$22.50 three years ago. She was an up-to-date high kicker. We built a chute for her and made a pound of butter per day off her during the flush milking season.

She is the mother of two Jersey heifers that we refused \$25 for at four months of age, also one male calf we sold for veal at \$14. One of her calves is now in milk. We broke her, without any trouble to milk.

It is a mystery to me why people will persist in spoiling good cows. If the calf has not been taught gentleness, a little feed, a little petting, while the calf is sucking, will soon convince the heifer of your good intentions.

If her udder is inflamed, a large cloth wrung out of hot water and folded up around the udder and when cold, wet and applied again, will soften the parts until the milk can be drawn out. A hot poultice of oats bound on will prevent the udder from bealing if used in time.

Jerseys are more susceptible to udder troubles than any other breed. From some of our heaviest milkers we draw the milk at noon for the first month after calving. While considerable trouble, it prevents garget and lesser troubles.—Mrs. D. B. Phillips, Tennessee.

### EFFECT OF AGE ON COW'S MILK YIELD.

Editor, Rural World:—In some experiments in England to ascertain some facts on the above subject, it was found that the average yield per head increased definitely each year up to the fifth calf, rising from an average of 399 gallons for the first period of lactation to 710 gallons during the fifth period of lactation. After the fifth calf, there were signs of a falling off in the output.

The records also furnished evidence that the time of calving exerts a considerable influence upon the milk yield. The tests gave effect to the theory that cows calving after the grass is at its best will not, as a rule, maintain their yields as successfully as those which calve late in the season, and which, on being turned out in the following spring, are still giving a fair quantity of milk, and are capable of profiting by the abundant supplies of green food.

The returns showed that the cows calving in the six months, March, to August, gave an average yield of 516 gallons per head, while those calving from September to February yielded an average of 686 per head.—H. Mortimer, Illinois.

### SURFACE CULTIVATOR PAYS THE CORN GROWER.

How the Tower surface cultivator pays the corn grower is told by Mr. A. J. Austin of Braymer, Missouri, in the following letter. Particulars and literature regarding this implement may be secured by writing to the man-

ufacturers, J. D. Tower and sons Co., Fifth street, Mendota, Ill.

"I tried the Tower surface cultivator on my farm near Cowgill, Mo., plowing 40 rows of corn with it, then 40 rows with a six-shovel plow, thus alternating across the field. The corn cultivated with the Tower gained rapidly over the other corn by tasseling time and overtopped the other corn fully 18 inches. Neighbors would stop and ask 'what is the matter with that corn field?'"

"The next year I pursued the same course, but I cultivated the ground which the year before had been plowed with the six-shovel plow. The next season and as long as I was on the farm I used nothing but the Tower surface cultivator. Since leaving the farm as a dealer I have sold to farmers and made a firm friend of everyone for the Tower system. I find the demand for it is increasing every year. Our business relations with the manufacturers have been pleasant and profitable. We appreciate their methods of handling business. I am a firm friend of surface cultivation for corn."

### ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL FAIR FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER.

St. Louis is to be the home once again of an agricultural and mechanical exposition. It is to be known as the St. Louis Agricultural Fair and will be held this year on October 4 to 9 at Maxwellton, 7500 Easton avenue. The association, which was granted incorporation papers some weeks ago, is completing arrangements for an exhibition that will be a revival of the old

St. Louis Fair, (which was discontinued previous to the World's Fair) and that also will afford all modern features and opportunities for the pleasure and profit of both exhibitors and the general public. It is expected that the St. Louis Horag Show, which has been held in previous years in the Coliseum, will be conducted in connection with this fair. Harness racing will be another strong feature. Adequate accommodation will be provided for the big displays of live stock, agricultural products and industries that are anticipated from all over Missouri and other states. The exhibition will be open to the world.

The officers are: President, James E. Hereford, Clayton, Mo.; vice-president, Paul Brown, St. Louis; treasurer, Fletcher R. Harris, St. Louis; secretary and manager, John T. Stinson, St. Louis, who was in charge of Horticultural Hall at the World's Fair and for seven years secretary of the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia. Other directors are Richard McCulloch, Henry Steinmesch, A. C. Einstein, M. L. Wilkinson, L. W. Childress, E. F. Bisbee, D. S. Stanley, Dinks Parrish, Merritt Marshall, Jr., and A. L. Shapleigh.

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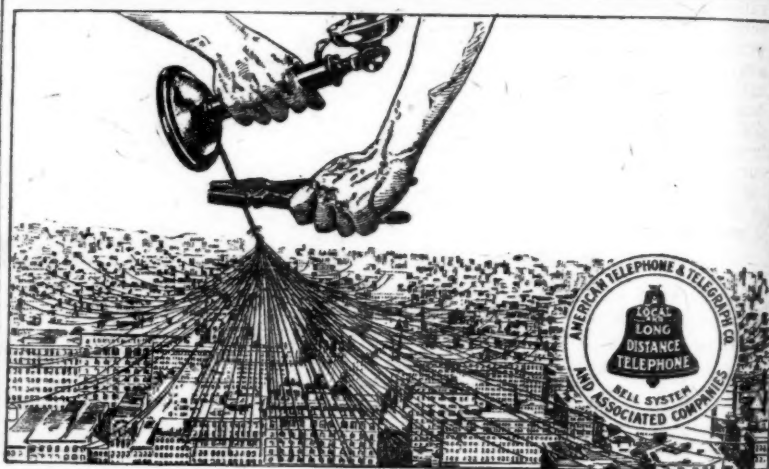
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## If a Giant Cut the Wires

Suppose all telephones were silent, and that for forty-eight hours you could not even call a telephone exchange anywhere in the Bell System to ask what the trouble was!

Imagine the confusion which would prevail—with personal visits and messengers substituted for direct, instant communication; with sidewalks, street cars and elevators jammed; with every old-fashioned means of communication pressed into service and all of them combined unable to carry the load.

The instant contact of merchant with customer, of physician with patient, of friend with friend, would be severed; the business man and the housewife would lose the minutes and hours the telephone saves them. The economic loss would be incalculable.

There would not be time enough to do the things we are accustomed to do, and social as well as business life would be paralyzed.

Such a condition is almost inconceivable. The Bell System has developed telephone service to the highest degree of usefulness and made it so reliable that its availability is never questioned. It has connected cities, towns and the remotest places from coast to coast, and has taught the people the advantages of nation-wide telephone facilities.

Plans are made, buildings built and businesses run with Bell Service taken for granted, and yet we have to imagine what it would mean to be entirely without telephones before the great value of this ever-present service can really be appreciated.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Sixty-Eighth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 5, 1915.

Volume LXVIII. No. 28.

## \$3,000 the First Year From Ten Acres

Money Made by Business Man Who Left City for Farm---Regained Health, Lived Well, Enjoyed Life---Favorable Conditions Helped, and He Worked Hard.

By F. H. Sweet, Virginia.

THE Shenandoah Valley in Virginia affords many examples of successful management of the soil, outside of apple growing and wheat raising, the two great staple industries. One of my neighbors, Jake Coiner, made more money on his 10 acres every year than any of the farmers or market gardeners around him. There was an air of prosperity and system about his place, which everyone was bound to observe who saw it, and I was not long in discovering that his system and his brains and his energy were the foundation of his comfortable bank account. Luck had nothing to do with it.

Coiner had been in business in Richmond a few years after leaving college; but he worked too hard trying to keep up with competition, and finally broke down. His doctor advised roughing it in the country for a few years, so Coiner went back into the valley and rented a little farm of 10 acres, and became a farmer. He knew what the life would be, for he was a farm-raised boy, and he liked it; and having enough money to be independent of crop failures and other disappointments, he laid his plans carefully for making the most possible money out of a small farm, while regaining his health. When he found a place to fill all his requirements he leased it and started to work.

### Had a Good Start.

Fortunately, he secured the country home of a man who had undertaken to do fancy farming, and had died before success came to him. The house was an old-fashioned one, but comfortable; the barns, stable, henry, and all the outbuildings had been remodeled and were more than ample and varied for Coiner's use; a windmill furnished an abundant supply of fine water to buildings and grounds; there were several hundred hotbeds, a large strawberry bed, an acre in asparagus, and several long rows of berries. The executor was an acquaintance of Coiner's, and the 10 acres with improvements were leased to him for \$300 a year. A hired Englishman, with his wife and half-grown boy, and Coiner constituted the working force of the farm, for Coiner used to say his own labor was equal to about three hired men's.

He kept accurate accounts of his farming, and ran his business strictly on systematic business principles, never permitting anything to interfere with his schedule. He utilized every available foot of ground and every available working hour, and allowed no waste of anything that could be used. He did no questionable experimenting, for he had been a careful reader of farm literature all his life, and could separate the grain from the chaff in all he read, and when he added any feature to his farming he did it to the full. He never permitted any scrub stock on his place, for he knew there was neither profit nor pleasure in scrubs. He made a pleasure of farming profitably, and while he worked for a restoration of health, he knew that health and prosperity were not necessarily the opposites of pleasure.

### Potatoes and Cabbage.

He began with potatoes. At the start that he did not charge up against each item of his farming the labor of his regular force or himself, but only such extra help as might be necessary. The regular labor

account was charged up under "general expenses." He planted two acres of potatoes as early as the weather would permit, on ground which he had plowed and richly fertilized with manure the previous fall. The manure was a mixture he had prepared for the purpose and kept under cover, and consisted of horse, cow, hog and chicken manure with some wood ashes, the whole mass thoroughly rotted. This was plowed in deep and the ground harrowed. In the spring following he planted four barrels of potatoes to the acre, and used one and a half tons of fertilizer to the two acres. They were cultivated twice and sprayed twice, and he sold from this land, delivered in bulk at his depot, 610 bushels at 90 cents a bushel, and kept about 50 bushels of culls, which were fed to his stock.

The day after the potatoes were gathered, the land was slightly plowed and harrowed, and planted in cabbages, 7,000 plants and half a ton of fertilizer to the acre. This crop was sold during the winter and loaded on cars at the depot, for \$5 per 100 head. Manure was scattered over the ground and left to lie there till the next spring.

There is no charge for labor nor teams nor extra work. The general expense account covered all this at the end of the year. Bear in mind that Coiner worked side by side with his man and big boy at anything on the farm, and he counted his "gang," as he called it, equal to five ordinary hired men, for they worked early and late whenever necessary.

### Worked Early and Late.

Every year he put in two acres of potatoes and cabbage, changing the location each year, though neither of the crops appealed to him, from the uncertainty of growing and marketing them. While he had never failed, farmers around him had, and he knew there was an element of chance which all his forethought and care and system could not control. He found out, however, that incessant watchfulness and work and close attention to his market went a long way toward success. While his neighbors generally hauled their crops to market as soon as ready and took their chances on the current prices, he found wholesale customers when prices were high, and made binding contracts with them for delivery on cars at his sta-

tion: From this part of his 10-acre farm, Coiner's account stood:

### From Two Acres in One Year.

610 bushels potatoes sold at 90c. \$ 549  
12,100 heads of cabbage at 5c. 655

Seed potatoes, cost. \$1,204  
One and a half tons of fertilizer 24.00  
Spraying 45.00  
Cabbage seed 3.50  
One ton fertilizer 1.50  
One ton fertilizer 30.00

Profit (less labor) \$1,100.00

There was one winter when cabbage sold for \$12 a hundred, and potatoes for \$3.50 a barrel, but there were other years when farmers got but \$1 a hundred for cabbage and 75 cents a barrel for potatoes. There were years when both crops failed, but somehow Coiner always pulled through profitably; for, when the season was too dry for others, his windmill and system of water pipes helped him to supply moisture, and when the early season was too wet for others, he trusted to the "lay of his land," which was perfectly drained and always in thorough cultivation.

### Rye, Then Corn and Peas.

Every winter Coiner had three acres in rye, not because it was very profitable, but he said it always reminded him of his old farm home, and it was the first green thing to welcome him in spring. He fed a little of it to his horses and cows when it was safe to begin with it, and in June cut seven tons of straw, much of it nearly six feet tall, which he sold in the barn for \$20 a ton.

He plowed the ground after the rye was cut, and planted mammoth sweet corn, using well rotted manure and a half ton of fertilizer to the acre. He gave the corn fine cultivation, keeping down the weeds and opening up the ground, and with the last cultivation he planted field peas along the rows. When he began pulling the ears for his first sales he fed some of the green stalks to his stock, and when the corn was all gathered for market, he cut all the stalks and pea vines and cured them together for winter feed. From the three acres he marketed 24,700 ears, and kept about 50 bushels of the small ears for his stock. The dried fodder stalks and pea vines amounted to nearly 11 tons, more valuable for feed than timothy. He says he can improve on this hereafter, by getting better seed corn and employing a different method of cultivation. There is a record of 230 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, made in South Carolina, and Coiner wants to equal it with sweet corn. The three acres made him a profit of over \$300. The fodder and pea-vine hay carried his horses and cows through the winter and spring, and was all the roughage they required.

### An Acre of Strawberries.

His strawberry bed occupied one acre with the rows alternately one and two feet apart and the plants one foot apart in each row. They were covered in winter with rye straw laid lengthwise over the plants and left there till the fruit was picked, when it was removed and the two-foot spaces between the rows were planted with vegetables. Girls picked the berries, and he sold them in bulk to one dealer who took them at the farm. He selected one row containing 200 plants to ascertain its yield, and gathered from it 60 quarts of berries, the greater portion of which were an inch in diameter. There were 150 rows in

## Does the Farm Offer the City Man a Living?

Does the farm hold out a promise of a comfortable living along with its advertised independence? Can the ordinary city bred man with or without a cash capital of his own, undertake farming with any assurance of success in a money way?

Unfortunately, this question cannot be answered, save in a qualified manner. Hundreds, yes, probably thousands of city men have gone into farming in some of its branches and have been entirely successful. Possibly as many more have taken the same step and have been mighty glad to give up their independence for a regular job at the risk of some one else. As in all other independent pursuits, it depends almost entirely on the man.

The farm is no place for a lazy man. It is not all new mown hay and fresh strawberries with clotted cream. Most of it is hard work, with plenty of perspiration mixed in. It means long hours, from dawn until after dark, most of the year. City farmers who have failed have been, for the most part, those who expected to put in an eight-hour day and let nature do the rest.

The fact that must be borne in mind is that nature by herself rarely produces profitable crops. The profit in farming is represented by the difference between what nature would produce if left alone, and what man forces her to produce by his thought and work, the cost of his work being deducted from the gross receipts from the crops. Work is what makes for success in farming as in any other line—work and careful planning.

We are entirely safe in saying here that a city bred man of intelligence and perseverance can undoubtedly make as good a living on the farm as he can in business, on the average. If he has to do manual work, as he certainly will, his reward will come in strong muscles and a clear, fresh brain. If he has to put in longer hours, he will be able to sleep nights and awake in the morning as fresh as a lad. The lowly natural things that he comes in contact with in his daily work are at least as nature made them, which cannot be said of the surroundings in most sections of every large city.

What line should a city man take up in order to be reasonably sure of success at the start? Subject to local conditions, we would name the following list of agricultural pursuits in the order of their precedence: Poultry and fruit, dairy farming, small fruit farming, truck gardening. A number of other special local lines could be added, but we do not advise any inexperienced man to attempt general farming or the handling of a large tract of land until he has had time to become familiar with general farming practice. It is absolutely certain that any of the above lines, carefully handled on a small scale, will enable a man to earn a hundred dollars a month on an average, over and above expenses, provided he owns his land and buildings. As he becomes familiar with his problems he can hire others to work for him and materially increase his own income.



the bed, and the average was uniform. He sold 9,120 quarts of berries, at an average price of 8 cents. The only fertilizing the plants got was an application of liquid manure poured along the rows as soon as the frost was out of the ground, and rotted manure plowed in the two-foot spaces after the berries were picked. The bed was changed in location frequently. The strawberry account was:

Berries and plants sold.....\$751.10  
Expenses ..... 83.75  
Profit .....\$667.35

#### Vegetables of All Kinds.

Coiler kept memoranda of his vegetables in order to know comparative profit. He had an acre in asparagus and he thought it one of his best money-makers, although one acre of vegetables under glass yielded him more money for the time it was in use than any other on the farm. The year of which he gave me the figures had been a profitable one with hotbeds, for the winter had been a cold one, and where gardeners generally had failed, he had made the best use of every possible ray of sunshine, and made money. He sold his lettuce at 4 cents a head, and in beds, four by six feet, he raised 60 heads each crop. When the season was over for hotbeds and cold frames, the sash and frames were removed and stacked under cover, and the ground used for open crops. He never let any ground lie idle if he could use it. He sold his vegetables to three dealers who came for them as they were ready to deliver, and each one was notified by telephone when to call.

#### Every Foot of Ground Utilized.

Against the vegetable account was charged the fertilizer, seeds, extra labor and incidentals pertaining to it alone, and the net result was lumped. The vegetables that required the least work and were easiest handled appealed to him most, for he tried to keep the expense account down, but whatever would grow in his garden and sell readily had its chance to show what it could do, if he had a place to put it. His neighbors said he carried his pockets full of seed, and whenever he saw a blank space he dropped a seed into it. I know I have seen, from time to time, nearly every desirable vegetable growing in his garden; near one of his hydrants there was quite a respectable mint bed, the profit from which was not to be despised.

The fertilizer bill was small because he saved every pound of solid and liquid manure made on the farm from his horses, cows, pigs, and chickens and mixed it with whatever vegetable matter could not be used for food. The continuous cropping of his ground from frost to frost enabled him to rotate and repeat crops, and bring results that would have been next to impossible for any one vegetable to give.

#### Dairying on the Side.

The foregoing embraced all his crop-growing, but he got most of his pleasure, though not his exercise, from his life stock, especially horses, cows and hogs. He kept four registered Holstein cows, from the best producing stock, and looked forward to the time when his herd would give 600 pounds of butter a year for each cow. The farm produced nearly all the green food and roughage the cows consumed, and they were bred to calve at different seasons so that only one cow was dry at a time, and the supply of milk and butter was continuous and uniform. He sold only butter and calves. One customer in the city bought most of his butter at 30 cents a pound, winter and summer. The skimmed milk was fed to the pigs, calves and chickens. In fact, he kept cows in order to feed the pigs cheaply, and he kept pigs to consume the milk of the cows, and he kept both because he could feed them cheaply and make money on them jointly. The dairy was merely one of the incidentals of the farm, and he conducted it so simply and so systematically that its work was hardly realized. The cows were fed and milked at a regular time, the milk separated at once, and the butter made every day by the wife of his man. He filled his ice-house every year from a small pond on an adjoining farm, at a cost of less than \$20 for extra labor. The house contained about 100 tons, which was ample for

his use. The milk and butter room adjoined it, making the labor lighter.

#### Hogs and Chickens Helped.

Coiler kept four registered Berkshire sows and bred them to a registered boar. He said he would not have a brood sow that did not give him two litters of at least six pigs each per annum; those he had did better than that each litter. He sold the pigs at about eight weeks old, mostly to breeders at "pedigree" prices, but such as were not disposed of in that way were easily sold to farmers for \$3 or \$4 each.

Each year he raised and killed a number of hogs for the bacon, but he said he did it as much for the satisfaction of getting the sort of smoked meat he wanted for his own use, as for the profit in it. Nevertheless, he found no difficulty in selling his hams and breakfast bacon at a good price. It was Coiler's boast that he never lost a pig and never had a sick cow, because, he says, he looks after them properly and prevents such unnecessary loss.

His chickens are another source of profit to him as an incident of farming, but they would not pay him if he had nothing else. All the cost of the farm would be charged up to them, whereas now they only bear their part.

That first year, Coiler says, he cleared over \$3,000 above all expenses. That is what one man did on a farm of ten acres, under very favorable conditions to help him; and while he worked hard, he enjoyed life and got back his health, and lived as well as any man need to.

#### RED MOLD WORRIES OWNERS OF SILOS—PECULIAR DISEASE.

For the last three or four years Missouri farmers who own silos have noticed the growth of a peculiar red mold in the silage. In some years it has appeared only in small quantities, but in others it has appeared at a depth of as much as 15 feet and has infected areas two or three feet square, often adhering to the sides of the silos. Several farmers have written to the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri, asking what the cause of this mold is and what to do to stop its ravages.

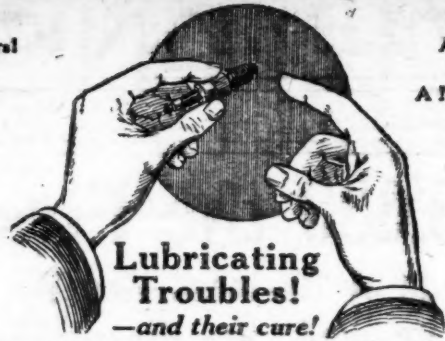
Experiments conducted in the laboratory of the department of botany show that the growth does not occur without the presence of free oxygen. Its occurrence in the lower depth of silos is probably due to the fact that the silage when packed was not sufficiently tramped.

Another factor which has some influence on the presence of molds in silage is that of moisture. Very often silage is put away too dry. Molds develop in much greater abundance where the silage is only slightly moist. The Chinese people use a red fungus, the mold of which corresponds to the red mold of silage, in manufacturing red rice, a substance used as a food coloring and a beverage. The fact that the Chinese do use the pigment in preparing a beverage tends to show that the fungus is not poisonous. Many Missouri farmers thought that the mold was causing death among stock. The mold has appeared in the silage on the farm used by the college of agriculture, but it is thought that no deaths have occurred among stock because of this growth. The mold has also appeared in other states.

#### AGRICULTURE AT CHAUTAUQUAS.

Though most of our Chautauquas are held in small towns where a good-sized part of the audience is made up of farm families and almost entirely of those who depend on the farmer for their income, chautauqua programs have seldom contained a subject related to America's biggest business—the farming business. Realizing this condition and the great need of more intimate knowledge of scientific farm practices, certain of our biggest chautauqua bureaus are placing notable agricultural men on their programs. Among the latest to sign up for the chautauqua circuit is Prof. Henry G. Bell, agronomist for the middle west soil improvement committee. Professor Bell's demonstration "Science and Soil," is scheduled for 45 dates in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

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Dead Cylinders!  
Carbon!  
Wear!



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A Too-Thick Oil  
A Gritty Oil  
A Non-Durable Oil

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FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

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#### Nuggets and Notions

#### In Agriculture

By "Observer."

It is asserted that there is one hen which has been in the national contest for premiums for two years and during that time has not produced an egg. As it used to be said of a dude, she probably "went in on her shape." Now we say it of the dudess.

A post set in cement is not solid without a brace—it is only made a little larger and does not lean quite so quickly nor does it shear into the soil so badly. Cement setting is expensive and does not solve all the post-lasting problems. The wood swells and shrinks and often cracks the base.

Sweet clover from the seed does not come to its best till the second year at least, and therefore if used as a soiling crop should be put on land that can be spared from the general cropping plans for 24 months.

The apple twigs are scarred at the point where fruit has grown and the fruit-bearing history of the tree may be read by these places for a period of eight or ten years back.

It seems to be fairly settled that peanuts are not likely to succeed north of middle Missouri. Of course there are exceptional regions and seasons.

The cornstalk disease is still a mystery, though it has been attacked seriously and scientifically.

In the corn belt, rape is said to be decidedly the best temporary hog pasture. It is rather a sure crop on any soil.

In all the egg-laying contests summed from last year the White Wyandottes laid an average of the most eggs, with others crowding them closely.

The complicated hen ration, which has equalled in intricacy almost the dog lotion prescription at the drug-gists, has seen its day, and simpler forms along with equally good results prevail. The fads die kicking but they die in time.

A correspondent writes his paper that sheep will not eat "buck horn." Nothing but cultivation will destroy this weed.

Great is the headline! A western paper has one which says, "Chinch-bug Experience Wanted," but really the correspondent had a surplus. What he wanted was how to avoid these hunks of experience; also if anyone else had had a better experience than his he was on the exchange list for that.

Did you ever clean out a pond during the hot leisure days of corn culture? Do it once so that you may not regret the dollars that have gone down your drilled well tubing, and may enjoy seeing the wheels of your windmill go round.

Any of the millets are at times in-

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jurious to horses if fed as a full ration of roughage. The usual symptom is too great stimulation of the kidneys.

The curing of any sort of tree trouble by injecting or absorbing remedies into the sap is an impossibility, though it seems ever so plausible.

We are hard run for potash since the war, but much of our soil has sufficient potash, and it demands only phosphorus and nitrogen, and, along with this latter, the mechanical and moisture-holding effects of humus.

One great farm paper is shouting for more pastures; but in these days it is doubtful if the silo and the many new temporary grazing plants may not dispense with the permanent grass lot. In those cases where land is not capable of cultivation the permanent pasture has its mission, but it is to be doubted now if tillable land can be economically so used. Pasture well grazed has less fertilizing effects than was formerly supposed, though, of course, nothing but the added flesh of the stock is taken off the ground.

About 25 per cent of the counties of Indiana have farm advisers.



# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

Founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman  
Published by Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

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Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat		
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## OLEOMARGARINE FAKERS A MEN- ACE TO DAIRY INDUSTRY.

For a generation, the dairymen of this country have fought the manufacturers of oleomargarine—and the fight still progresses. There have been many decisions, popular and official, state and federal, but the hat of the dairymen is still in the ring and is being constantly trampled upon by the fakirs. Prosecution of the oleo-men has done little to lessen this persecution of the dairymen.

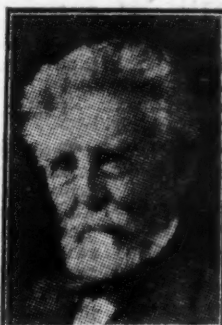
According to a recent statement from Secretary McAdoo of the Federal Treasury Department, more than 200,000,000 pounds of colored oleomargarine have been manufactured and fraudulently sold as uncolored margarine, or, as butter since 1902. "It is believed that a great proportion of this product reached the consumers as butter." The government has thereby been defrauded out of \$27,000,000 in stamp and special taxes. The law imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound on colored oleomargarine and one-quarter of a cent a pound on the uncolored product. In perpetuating these frauds the manufacturers have paid only the quarter cent a pound tax on colored oleomargarine, when they should have paid 10 cents a pound, and in cases where the product has been sold as butter no tax was paid. Forty-two violators of the law have been convicted since January 1, 34 being in St. Louis with 27 given prison sentences and fined a total of \$138,000 in this city.

Further investigation and prosecution is being pursued in every state by the federal government. The honest oleomargarine manufacturer, the farmer and the public will be protected as far as it lies within the power of the government to do so. But with all this, the oleo-makers are still in the business, legitimately or for fraud. It would be a grand thing for the dairy industry of the country if all states would prohibit the consumption and sale of colored oleomargarine within their confines, and permit its manufacture for exportation only. Such a statute was enacted in Missouri in 1909 and forgotten. Last month it was unearthed and is expected to hit the oleo business hard in that state. Dairymen and dairy associations should see that it is enforced. Colored oleomargarine manufacturers have practiced enough deception on the public and enough frauds on the government to warrant action as strong as this for the protection of butter makers on our farms or in factories. Bogus butter and oleo fakirs are a constant menace to the dairy industry.

One must enjoy his food to get the best results from it, and a farm animal is much like the human animal in this respect. Give a relish now and then.

Colman's Rural World was established in 1848 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a champion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nation-wide support, and is today held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

Colman's Rural World strives to bring the greatest good to the greatest number at all times. Each issue is replete with helpfulness and good cheer. It is read for profit and pleasure, and yields a satisfactory return to each individual subscriber. Our advertisers are rewarded with excellent results.



NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
First U. S. Secretary of  
Agriculture.

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the carelessness of the grower. The prevalent idea among fruit growers is that when the prices are low, it does not pay to take the care and pains that should be taken, as the returns do not warrant it. This is wrong reasoning, for one might argue with equal reason that when the fruit is high, the consumer will take a poor pack and a poor grade, as the demand is greater than the supply.

The grading and packing of fruit should not be regulated by prices obtained. If any change or any relaxation in the ordinary rules of packing and grading is to be made during a period of low prices, it should be made towards greater care, so that the fruit will sell, regardless of any oversupply.

## TEACH THRIFT IN SCHOOLS BY MEANS OF PENNY BANKS.

Lord Kelvin once said that the chief purpose of education is to teach a man or woman how to live. Herbert Spencer and other noted thinkers placed great stress upon the value of utilitarian education. The scientists believe in putting first things first, and last things last. They have no sympathy with mankind's foibles in attaching an entirely false importance to the "frills and furbelows" of academic training. It is now half a century since Spencer wrote his famous essays on education, but if he were alive and in America today he would recognize in the Penny Bank system for schools a fruition of his theory that would delight him.

In one northern city there are 69 schools with branches of the Penny Bank, and, of course, the central institution for keeping or investing the money that the children deposit. The pupils in the poorer districts are much more industrious and zealous savers than the boys and girls of the wealthier districts, probably because money has much more value for them, and the need of saving is more pressing. It has often been said that where a young man or woman has ambition, energy, and some brains, the kindest gift fortune could bestow is early poverty.

For the inhabitants of this workaday world thrift is one of the cardinal virtues. Perhaps one-half of the every-day troubles of life arises directly or indirectly out of improvidence. "Keep thy purse, and thy purse shall keep thee." On the subject of thrift Mr. John D. Rockefeller may not be a very original authority, but he is a weighty one. "Save your pennies first, if you would accumulate money," is his advice.

Early training in thrift would be greatly encouraged if there were Penny Banks in our rural schools as well as in those of cities.

The hog does not waste energy and therefore stores material. In his case, laziness is a virtue—and an asset to man.

## HORSE TOO WELL ENTRENCHED FOR AUTOS TO INJURE.

When the automobile came into general use the gradual extinction of the horse was freely prophesied. But humanity is still far too much attached to the noble beast. It is true there has been considerable displacement of the horse by the automobile and motor truck. Perhaps it may seem strange, in view of this, that the price of horses has gradually increased since the automobile came into existence, but it is a fact. At the present time, of course, there is slight depression, due to the war and other influences, but it is only temporary. In general, if price be a standard of valuation, horses are more highly valued than ever before.

One automobile manufacturer puts down to the account of the horse a large amount of waste. He points out that nearly all the hay crop of the country, nearly all the oats, and much of the corn goes to feed the horse. In the United States the aggregate value of the three crops is over three billions a year. In Canada it would be several score of millions. He figures out that if the horse were banished the area given to these crops could be devoted to other production, and thus the huge cost of supporting the

horse would be saved. It is sad to think that such fertility of mind should not bring forth greater fruit. Even if the automobile and motor truck were able to do all the work to which horses are put—which they cannot—there would still be as high, if not higher, cost of operation. For certain purposes, such as cartage on paved streets, or moving heavy loads, the motor truck may be cheaper than horses. But the cost of keeping a horse is assuredly no more than would be the cost of operating substitute automobiles, allowing for renewals within the life of the horse. If you do not pay for the horse you pay for the automobile. And the horse still has many merits and attractions that no mechanical contrivance can match.

## ATTRACTIVENESS—IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SELLING FRUIT.

It is time that our fruit growers and farmers learned to standardize their products in the same manner as the manufacturer of staple food articles. A reputation for a perfect product, together with honesty in measure and packing is the greatest asset that the fruit grower has.

The low prices obtained for small fruits are in many instances due to

## 40 Years Ago 20 Years Ago

In Colman's Rural World

(Issue of August 7, 1875.)

Some merchants make ugly faces when Patrons (the Grange) speak of dispensing with middlemen, and yet they would not hesitate a moment to discharge a salesman, bookkeeper, or a porter, if they found their business could be managed without them.

The extraordinary success of silk experiments this year settles the fact beyond a question that Kansas has the best climate in the world for this industry. Farmers are neglecting their own interests by not engaging in this enterprise.

(Issue of August 14, 1875.)

During the past winter and spring, hundreds of settlers all along the valley of the Arkansas river have supported their families by gathering up buffalo bones and hauling them to town. Heads and ribs are ground into fertilizers. Shins and shoulders blades go to the sugar refineries. The tips of horns are sent to the factories of umbrellas, fans, etc.; the remainder is used by the chemists.

(Issue of August 8, 1895.)

About 300 farmers of Pond county, Illinois, met in convention at Greenville to discuss the proposition of discontinuing the sowing of winter wheat, many claiming this to be the cause of the chinch bug pest. Able arguments were advanced by both sides, but the proposition was defeated.

A New England paper said in the winter prices of wool were so low a farmer offered to sell his sheep for 45 cents a head to pay for hens at 50 cents. Fools are not all dead yet, nor Ananases, either.

(Issue of August 15, 1895.)

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has received samples of corn from Peru with grains four times the size of the ordinary kind.

A project is on foot in Canada to keep fruit in cold storage on the co-operative plan. The time will no doubt come when this will be common.



# Big Yields on Land Reputed Exhausted

By Henry F. Thurston.

**L**EWIS WEEKS of Millington, Illinois, is farming about 32 acres of land. Most of this is in corn, wheat, and oats. This land was mostly in a run-down form that bore the reputation of being exhausted. It had been cropped for so many years that it was generally believed that no man could handle it in a way to make a profit. Therefore it was purchasable at a low price. But, in a very few years, Mr. Weeks has demonstrated that the only thing this land needed was right management, which included, in this case, the use of available plant food in the form of fertilizers.

Looking over these fields now one can hardly believe that this land was ever considered poor. The writer measured the height of oats in two fields and found them varying from 55 to 59 inches in height. Observers are predicting that these fields will yield anywhere from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. The latter estimate is probably too high, but certainly the yields will be immense.

"Last year," said Mr. Weeks, "I used on much of my land, fertilizers carrying ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash in proportions best adapted to the growing of corn, wheat and oats. I used altogether about 14,000 pounds, applying this at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre. This fertilizer had a retail value of about \$28 per ton, which made the per acre application cost only \$3.50.

"A part of this was put on oats on land apparently so poor that I was repeatedly told that it would not produce anything. But in spite of the very dry season the returns were good.

"This year, I have a 17-acre field of oats on land adjoining a gravel pit and which is entirely underlaid with torpedo gravel. The oats stand up to the shoulders of a man. I sent my hired man over to it to make an inspection for smut. He came back and reported that though he found none, he could not make a thorough inspection as the oats were so high he could not see over them.

## The Problem of Smut.

"But I feel sure there is no smut here, though smut is very destructive all through this region. Even one of the farmers that treated his seed-oats last year reported that there was as much smut as ever. But I believe the treating was not properly done; for I find that the treatment is entirely effective. The old way was to dip the oats in the formaldehyde solution, and in that way every oat grain is surely treated, but the sprinkling has taken the place of, the dipping, and that is the course I follow. But I make sure that the treatment is very effective. Instead of making a big pile of oats and trying to sprinkle them I have the oats spread out in a 10-inch layer and thoroughly sprinkle the mass till all the grains are wet with formaldehyde solution. Then we put on another 10-inch layer and sprinkle that, and so on through a third and fourth layer. That gives a mass of wet oats 40 inches deep. Then we sprinkle this mass till the water begins to come out from under the oats. We then cover the oats with blankets and leave them covered all night. The next morning we uncover the oats. We start in at one end and shovel over the wet mass of oats, just as men do when they are preparing cement. Then I put the blankets on again and leave the oats till the next day. About the third day we begin to sow them, and we have apparently eliminated the smut from our fields.

## Fair Corn in a Bad Year.

"Last year I put fertilizer on 40 acres of corn, using 130 pounds per acre on most of it, but only 100 pounds per acre on the last few acres, as I was running out of fertilizer. The difference between the amounts was marked in the yield.

"I also left a check plot so that I could have some sure way of proving to myself the value of the plant food.

This check-plot consisted of 30 rows through the middle of the field. The result was very marked: Where the fertilizer had been applied the yield was 15 to 20 bushels per acre greater than where there was none. My man said that where the fertilizer had been sown the corn was standing up high and hard as if ready to fight, but on the check plot it was weak in stalk and generally poor.

"It was also noticed that the grubs were more abundant in the corn where no fertilizer was used. I assume that the grubs find the weaker corn more to their liking.

"Last year was a very dry one, and the yield of corn all through this region was light, but from the land treated with fertilizer we harvested about 60 bushels to the acre, and this, too, on land where I had been assured I couldn't raise anything. In dry years both commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure are at a disadvantage in producing a crop, for if the water supply is not great enough to carry the plant food to the plant it doesn't matter how great the supply of plant food in the ground is, only what the water can dissolve is available. I am sure that this year, with a better rainfall, we shall get even a larger yield of corn.

## A Surprise With Potatoes.

"I broke up a little piece of land down by the river where the soil was very poor. There was only one-third of an acre and I planned to put it into potatoes. I was told that I could not raise enough on it to feed the threshers, no matter how much manure and fertilizer I put on. I applied barnyard manure and added fertilizer at the rate of about 700 pounds to the acre. We dug 120 bushels of potatoes from that one-third of an acre, or at the rate of 360 bushels per acre. Remember that this result was obtained in a dry year on land supposed to be about worthless.

## Put Land in Condition.

"A man cannot afford to farm on land not in condition, and the only way for a man to do is to use manure and fertilizers on his land till he has brought it up to the highest state of productiveness. The farmers around here, many of them, have been taking the fertility out of their land year after year and have been putting little or nothing back. In arguing this matter I frequently mention the fact that if a man puts \$1,000 in the bank and then begins to check it out, without making new deposits, he is sure to soon exhaust his available revenue.

"Now around here this process has been going on for a very long time, till much of the store of plant food formerly in this soil has been taken out and sold off. The process cannot continue. Farmyard manure is good, but it is entirely inadequate in quantity, and the only other source of plant food is in the commercial fertilizers. This year, as a result of having put my corn land into good condition, I expect to get a return of about 100 bushels of corn per acre.

## Benefit to Clover.

"In one of my oat fields this year, I have sown clover with the oats and it is doing remarkably well. The oats were so big that I thought no clover could get a start. But I found ground covered with it and it is wrestling with the oats for first place. But I took the precaution to inoculate the seed, as I believe clover fails often in this locality from the land not being inoculated. There seems to be no other good reason for the clover failing in so many fields here, for a soil expert here recently made an examination of the soil and pronounced it well supplied with lime. This is an important matter in the case of seeding clover on land treated with commercial fertilizers, for if the clover should fail on account of there being no proper inoculation of the soil, the fertilizer would be charged with being worthless."

The results obtained by Mr. Weeks

on poor land, or on land that was supposed to be permanently exhausted, have caused a large amount of comment on the part of adjacent farmers and townspeople interested in farming. As much of Mr. Weeks farm-land lies directly in the village where the crops cannot help being seen by all that come to town, the object lesson is doubly effective. Mr. Weeks says that by the use of fertilizers he has very greatly increased the market value of his land, which fact must be apparent to every farmer that knows their history.

## PEAR LEAF BLISTER MITE.

The pear leaf blister mite is a very common pest in many districts. It causes the leaves to blacken in spots where the mite is present. These blackened spots represent galls or swellings of the leaf tissue in the center of which the mite resides. When first forming these galls are blister-like and reddish in color. While mainly abundant on pear, the blister mite also may attack the apple, in which case the galls are brown in color. During the summer time the mites live entirely in the blisters, producing eggs and young therein. At the approach of cold weather the mites migrate to the bark of the tree, hiding themselves in rough bark around buds and twigs.

According to Dr. A. L. Melander, entomologist of the Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, the best control measure seems to be a spraying of sulphur-lime given in early spring, when the buds are swelling. After the mites have entered the leaf tissue they can not be exterminated, although spraying with colloidal sulphur is claimed to afford some relief. This finely divided sulphur keeps the mites from spreading, especially to the fruit. In case of bad infestation the fruit is scarred with similar blisters.

## BEE KEEPING

### HOW I PRODUCE EXTRACTED HONEY.

I am requested to give my method of producing extracted honey. I have not made any important discoveries along this line. I simply put in practice the discoveries of others which I have gleaned from reading the various publications relating to the subject of beekeeping.

I first endeavor, as soon as my bees are on the summer stands, to give them what aid I can in rearing young bees, and getting all colonies as strong as possible and as early as possible. In doing this I have entirely discarded the plan formerly practiced by many, of taking brood and bees from the stronger and giving to the weaker colonies. I believe a frame of brood and bees is worth as much in the hive where I find it as it will be when moved to another and weaker one; besides, I save a large amount of useless labor.

The weaker colonies are stimulated by regular feeding at times when there is no honey coming in from the fields. For feeders for this purpose I use a cigar-box worked over into a miniature Miller feeder. I cut an aperture 1/2-inch wide and as long as the feeder in the enamel cloth, which I use on all my hives in summer, and place the

little feeder directly over this, pour in the feed, and place the telescope cover over all. I think feeding in this way, that is, placing the feed directly over the cluster, the most effective of any; even the weakest colony will remove the food in the coolest weather. About the time the strong colonies are likely to prepare to swarm, I place on top a super which is an exact duplicate of the hive-body filled with empty combs, making a two-story hive and using no queen-excluder.

The queen and bees now have free access to both the super and the original hive-body in which to rear brood. Just at the time clover bloom appears, I raise both of these bodies up and place another body underneath, which is filled with empty comb or foundation. I place the queen and a frame of comb containing a little unsealed brood in this body with an excluder on top, and the other two bodies on top of all, and now we have a colony that in all probability will not swarm during the honey-flow. If we can succeed in getting strong colonies in time for the honey-flow, and then prevent swarming, the honey crop will be forthcoming provided the flowers yield any, which I am sorry to say is not always the case. I keep close watch and provide more super room as needed, placing the empty ones directly over the one which has the queen, and raising the others above.

I would never think of getting along without queen-excluders, nor would I attempt to remove honey without bee-escapes. In one week after placing the queen under the excluder, I examine the two queen-cells. This prevents the presence of drone-laying queens, which prove to be such a nuisance.

I suppose I will be the first to register a disapproval of the steam uncapping knife. I used it one season, and my honey from cappings, which was formerly the very best, using the old knife, proved to be a lot of thin, dark colored unsalable honey, fit only to feed bees.

Extracting with me is done from the first to the middle of August, placing the combs back on the hives for fall flow, which, in my locality, we sometime get.—A. P. Raymond, Wisconsin.

Celery may be blanched (whitened) by banking dirt up around the stalks or by placing boards along the rows. Sometimes drain tiles are set over each plant to advantage. There are also several kinds of patent paper or wood bleachers.

## CORN HARVESTER

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## IN THE ORCHARD AND THE GARDEN

### THE HORTICULTURAL ZOO.

The Dogbane barked and the Coxcomb crowded.  
The Larkspur sang, while the Cowslip lowed;  
Then the Snapdragon uttered a fearful cry  
That made the Bearberry pipe his eye.  
The Foxglove held the Duckweed fast,  
But the terrible tumult couldn't last.  
The Chickweed fluted a sweet "Peep, peep!"  
And the floral zoo all went to sleep.  
—Philadelphia Record.

### PLUM BORER FEEDS ON INJURED TREES.

The American plum borer, an insect which attacks impartially plum, cherry, peach, and apple trees, has been found by investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture, to confine itself entirely to those trees which have received some previous injury. It is, it is said, entirely unable to establish itself upon vigorous, healthy, uninjured trees and for this reason, except in occasional cases, is unlikely to become a pest of more than ordinary importance. It is frequently found, however, on apple trees which have suffered from collar blight.

In order to prevent infestation by the American plum borer a professional paper of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 261, recommends the precaution of cutting away the dead bark and painting the wounded area on all injured trees with any non-injurious tree paint. After the borer has once established itself the cutting-out method is the only one that can be followed. When the proper conditions are present the plum borer can do considerable damage, and it is therefore advisable to take precautions against it.

### USE THE GARDEN HOSE ON INSECTS.

Where city water pressure is available the garden hose often affords the easiest way of checking the ravages of certain insects, states Dr. A. L. Melander, entomologist of the Washington experiment station. Many people have the idea that strong poisons are required in controlling bugs, but this is not necessarily so. A stream of water delivered through a garden hose will most effectively serve in washing off and maiming such insects as aphids or plant lice, leaf hoppers, red spiders, young scale insects, the elm bark louse, the cottony maple scale, caterpillars, slugs, bud-worms, as well as spores of fungus diseases that have found lodgment on the plants. Not only is this treatment serviceable, but in many cases it will give better re-

sults than can be had by insecticides applied by the small spray pump. The use of certain sprays about houses is often attended by staining of painted woodwork or by the persistence of disagreeable odors, which are obviated by the water cure. Even under some garden or orchard conditions, where water piped under pressure is not available, it may be most advantageous to combat certain insects with plain water applied in this case by a pressure spray pump through a plain-bored nozzle. Red spiders, currant worms and aphids call for such a recommendation, especially just before the fruit is to be picked when spray compounds might leave a taint. When aphids have curled the leaves they can not be reached by the usual spraying, but they must be touched by the poison to be killed. A stream of water is much more likely to wash out the aphid family from curled leaves than a misty spray is to penetrate into their midst. Many of these insects obtain their food by sucking and sit with their beak deeply inserted into the plant tissue. When struck with a forceful stream the beak is cracked, and such insects, even if not killed outright, are unable to feed again. City shade trees besmeared with honey-dew from aphids moreover receive an advantageous cleaning from the hosing.

### ORANGE RUST OF BLACKBERRY.

This fungous disease appears in the spring on the under sides of the leaves. It forms there on orange red, or rusty color. The reddish dust which is so easily shaken from the affected leaves is spores. The presence of these colored spore-masses is external evidence that within the stems of the canes, bearing affected leaves, are the feeding-threads of the fungus. These threads live in the canes from year to year. Hence it is useless to spray. The only successful way of combating the rust is to prune out and burn all affected plants. Diseased plants are not worth saving for their fruit, and further, they are a source of contamination to healthy canes.

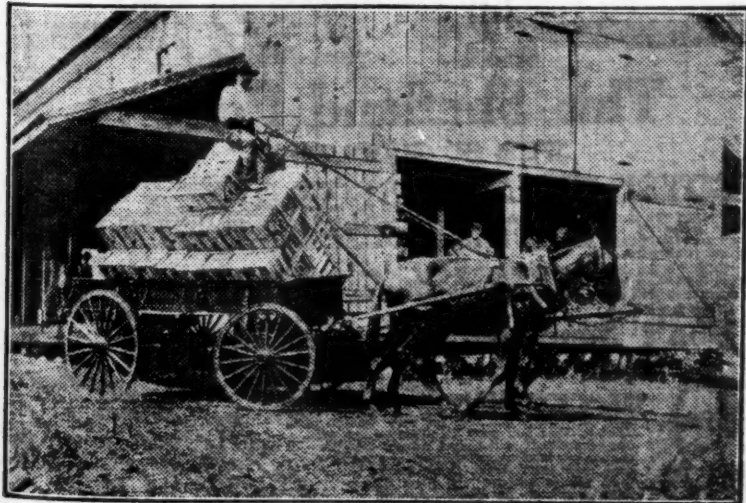
### SQUASH VINE BORER.

After the first signs of the presence of squash-vine borers is their yellowish excrement found beneath the vines. Later the leaves suddenly wilt and die and the burrows of the borers cause the vines to rot. These borers work their way from the roots of the plants to the stem of the leaves and sometimes they work into the leaf stems. A full description of the squash-vine borer is given in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 668. This bulletin may be secured free by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### WILD PARSNIPS.

Many plants closely related to the parsnip and often mistaken for wild parsnip are known to contain deadly poisons. This fact has led to a quite general belief that when the garden parsnip escapes from cultivation or goes to seed in the garden plot, that is, becomes "wild," it is poisonous.

Investigators have failed to find any toxic substance in the wild parsnip



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and experiments conducted to determine the physiological effect on cat, dog, and man, show that no ill effects have ever resulted from its use as a food.

It is not advisable to use wild parsnips, other than from the garden plot, unless one is sure of the distinction between it and poisonous members of the same family, (Umbelliferae), such as water hemlock, cowbane, etc.—Roy G. Coffin, Colorado Agricultural College.

### ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Watch the sweet peas closely for aphids and green fly. Spray with soap and water or some tobacco preparation.

Visit the city parks or other horticultural plantings and make a study of the plant found there and of their uses.

See that the tomatoes are staked. Some of the branches may be cut away. This will give larger fruits, but not so many.

Keep the dahlia plants pruned to not more than four canes. Much nicer flowers will be the result. The plant should also be staked for best results.

Colorado columbine (*Aquilegia coerulea*) is one of the best blue perennial flowering plants for the garden. If one wants other colors than blue, a variety of color may be found among the *Aquilegia*.

Sow a little of the Chinese cabbage and some endive for fall use.

*Spiraea Van Houttei* makes a good hedge. It may often be pruned to advantage.

Use Paris green and lime on crataegus or the cotoneaster to prevent injuries by the leaf miner.

Perennial lupines are among the early flowers and their long flower stalks always attract attention.

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The Juneberry is desirable, not only for its spring flowers, but because the birds like it at this time of year better than currants.

Cut out and burn the old raspberry canes as soon as they are through fruiting. Cultivate the young shoots and keep out all weeds.

A mulching of well-rotted manure is often put on canna beds about this time of the year. It keeps the weeds down and supplies plant food.

The California poppy is one of the most satisfactory small annuals. Its yellow flowers furnish color for a garden border almost through the summer.

What have you to exhibit at the county or state fair this autumn? It is time to begin to plan for this and to prepare the material.

Watch the sweet peas and roses for aphids. It must be treated with a tobacco preparation or with soap and water as soon as seen.

Asparagus experiments at Pennsylvania State College show that large roots are much more productive than small ones, and that it pays to discard the small roots and use only the large, strong ones.



# HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

## HORSE INTERESTS IN AND NEAR NEOSHO, MO.

Editor, Rural World:—Nestled among the hills of the Ozarks, is Neosho, Missouri. Here D. L. Morse, as bookkeeper for the "land man Davis," selected a home on the east bank of the spring branch that runs around the city on the northeast side, and began cutting brush, making pastures, breeding Poland-China hogs, Red Polled cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. He tried to convince everyone he came in contact with that he had found the one resort in all the world where farmers could come and see and buy improved live stock, and "from a natural amphitheater see horse races."

I stood on that hill, facing the southwest and looked down on a cow pasture, with brush and weeds and natural water drains, that would conceal a good-sized freight train, and wondered if Morse would ever live to see the starting of a plant, such as he dreamed of. A large spring was walled in, a milk house built over it, and a small home-made water wheel installed to churn and do small power stunts.

An old in-bred family mare was brought down from Iowa and prized because inbred to Alexander's Abdallah, sired by Hambletonian when two years of age, the best of all his sons and a refutation to the assumptions that "an immature two-year-old cannot put the heart, the vim and the class of a matured sire into his offspring." This mare raised sires by Kankakee, and Kiosk, and dams by Ben McGregor. Even thinking men pitied Morse for his misplaced enthusiasm.

With the opening of the Morse stock farm, interest in the trotting horse grew, if slowly, it still grew. Mr. Bingham bred his Zebu mares to Dare Devil. R. W. Faucett sold Dago F. that afterwards took a mark of 2:08 1/4, and bought two daughters of Early Reaper 2:09 1/4, one out of Maud McGregor, dam of five trotters and one pacer, the other out of her daughter, All McGregor, dam of two trotters and one pacer. From the latter he has two horse colts by Tregnette, 2:09 1/4, and one from Aknetta Reaper, her half sister. Both are now in foal to Peter O'Donna, 2:08, and John Splan has just been given a price of \$2,500 for the two, although Mr. Faucett is not anxious to sell. Mr. Curtis, who with Al. Pickens owned Early Thacker, 2:06 1/4, has his dam and two fillies by McGregor Baron, son of Baron Wilkes and All McGregor, a yearling and a two-year-old. Both will be trained, as Mr. Curtis owns their sire.

On the morning of July 3, 1915, I, with Mr. Faucett rode around the best new half-mile track I have seen in many a day, if ever. Fills have been made and secured by concrete work from the wash of the creek, and everything has been done to make it safe. Mr. S. M. Mitchell of Cassville, was over with Gold Reaper, 2:15 1/4, and a two-year-old pacer by him, that any breeding farm in the country might be proud of.

Neosho was not looking for record-breaking miles, but she saw creditable miles trotted and paced by home-bred horses, the first they have seen for years, on a Newton county track. I stood where I had stood four years ago looking at a rough cow pasture. Where I stood I counted 52 automobiles in the infield. It was a Newton county uprising. Morse, on his mouse-colored pony, was happy. Possibly the happiest man there, was the president of the association, Dr. David M. Morgan, known and loved by horsemen in all the southwest country, who after 20 years as a traveling veterinarian from the Isle of Man, a graduate of Toronto, Philadelphia and Chicago, is at home at last in Neo-

sho, with a veterinary hospital that even Neosho, with so much to be proud of, must almost idolize.

Over 4,000 people were in attendance at our first meeting. We should be proud of our plant, our city and our county. It is no longer a dream of an enthusiast. It is an assured success.

Efforts are already under way to secure the best trainer and driver in Missouri to locate and educate the young equines of Newton county in the way they should go. It will not be a jug handle proposition. They will expect him to do his best, and in return Newton county will give him the same support they gave the first meeting on the Morse stock farm.—L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo.

## WHAT IS THE BEST AGE FOR A BROOD MARE?

The above query is one that does not present much room for controversy. If the statement that of the three seven years of a horse's life the second seven are the best, is true, the problem is solved at once. And that there is a good ground for the statement every practical horseman who has had a long experience with horses, will be ready to affirm. It may be safely affirmed that the best age at which to breed from a mare is when she has arrived at maturity and before her frame and constitution have been injured by too much hard work. This does not agree very well with the plan which is now being urged upon breeders to breed from their three and four-year-old mares. Yet experience has taught us that good horses can be and constantly are being bred by mares that have been put to the stud at three and four years old; and if the mares have been well kept from the time of their being foaled, there is no sound reason why they should not be bred from at these ages. This, of course, would mean that they would have their foals at four and five years.

Now, suppose a farmer has a three-year-old and a four-year-old mare. With the high-price of horses at present he can sell them at a good figure. The risk, so far as he is concerned, is over and his money in his pocket. If he breeds from them he begins to incur expense, to run risks and to come up against "hope deferred," which, we have it on good authority, "makes the heart sick." It is no argument to say that he will probably make more money in the long run, if he happens to be in the want of money at the present time. The fact is that breeding horses is risky; so it is easy to understand a man saying, "I have these mares; the market is at the top notch, and if I breed these mares I shall perhaps meet a worse market, and, at any rate, I do not see why I should help to bring down my own market by the breeding of very young mares," and acting accordingly.

But on the other side of the question. The man who breeds one foal each from his three or four-year-old mares finds himself in this position if all goes well with his enterprise. His three-year-old mare is four, and his four-year-old mare is five, and he has his stock increased by the foals, so that, provided all has gone right, he should find himself better off at the end of the second year than if he had sold his young mares at the top price. He can sell his mares from nine to 10 months after foaling, and provided he has managed them well he ought to make considerably more money off them. The young stock at 10 to 12 months old ought to be worth as much as will cover the cost of keeping the mares the extra time. As a set off against this, he has been without use of his money for two years, and has run considerable risk; and when one considers this, it is a momentary question which course he should adopt.—H. Mortimer, Illinois.

The pacing stallion Bashford, 2:22 1/4, died recently, aged 26 years, at the home of his owner, Cale M. Leonard of Delaware, O. Bashford was a bay horse, by Brown Wilkes, 2:18 1/4, dam Edna Wilkes, p., 2:29 1/4, by Ethan Wilkes 6417, and sired two trotters and 18 pacers, his fastest performers being Senator Bashford, p., 2:11 1/4, Daisy Lears, p., 2:12 1/4 and Florence B., p., 2:16 1/4.

## NIGHT HORSE SHOW TO BE HELD AT MT. VERNON, ILLINOIS.

Editor, Rural World:—I am sending to you what to me appears quite an interesting program for a three-night horse show, to be given by Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Fair Association, September 29 to October 1, inclusive, and as this is the first attempt at anything of the kind ever undertaken by any fair association in southern Illinois, we thought it worthy of special mention in Coleman's Rural World. There is offered one \$500 saddle horse purse, and three \$100 saddle horse purses and one \$90 saddle horse purse, besides other smaller ones, and a number of splendid classes for the harness horse.

These encouragements offered to the breeders and exhibitors of southern Illinois are especially commendable and greatly appreciated by all lovers of the light horse, and proves that the automobile has not displaced all the horses. It is becoming more and more the fad, for those who own automobiles, to also own a fine, five or three-gaited saddler for the pleasure and exercise.

A few years ago when I went to Mexico, Mo., and brought back with me a handsome chestnut son of Forest King, and placed him in the stud, down in southern Illinois, there were few registered saddlers in that section of the state, and saddle horse premiums ranged from \$5 to not to exceed \$15 as a first money at any fair in the southern part of the state. It is indeed gratifying to me that after a few years of agitation and effort on my part, the fairs of this section have so beautifully responded with such handsome purses.

I have enjoyed reading the Rural World for several years. Copies of the premium list for the Mt. Vernon show may be had by all persons who will write to the secretary, Charles R. Keller, Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Milo R. Clanchan, East St. Louis.

Missouri has the only herd of purebred cattle in the world—with five grand champion bulls in active service.

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Then I'll tell you how to get a pony and how hundreds of other boys and girls have already got ponies FREE from me. I never heard of any of the boys and girls to whom I have given ponies, until they wrote and told me they wanted one. That is what you must do quickly if you want one of the next ponies given away. Use the coupon and send me your name or on a postal card, just say: Dear Uncle Jerry: I want you to tell me how I can join your pony club and get a pony and buggy free.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY  
Uncle Jerry, the Pony Man, writes how I can get a pony and buggy free. I want you to tell me how I can join your pony club and get a pony and buggy free.  
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# CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

## RECORD ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED FOR GRADE COWS.

There was organized in Salem, Ohio, July 7, 1915, by members of the Salem and Winona cow-testing associations, "The American Dairy Record Association," the first and only record association in America open to grade cows and making production the standard of requirement for foundation stock. After foundation stock is recorded, however, cows must be bred to purebred recorded males only and heifer calves from these will be recorded in a preparatory class, subject to future performance at the pail. If they never make good, they are proven "boarder cows" and never become fully registered stock.

Official records of cow testing associations and state-directed tests for a year will be accepted as a qualification requirement.

Standing of cows will be determined by scale of points—one point for every pound of butterfat; one point for every 100 pounds of milk; 1 per cent added for every month under five years of age when young cow begins test. To these will be added a series of percentages, as handicaps in favor of the cow carrying a calf any length of time during test, to discourage practice of holding cows unnaturally barren during tests. No cow with less than 360 points in one year can get out of the preparatory class. Classes will run from "F" to "AAA," graduated from 360 to 1,000 points. Only the exceptional cows will get into the "AA" or "AAA" classes.

Male progeny will not be recorded and the use of pure-bred recorded males of the same brood as the cow's preponderance of blood is required. No cross breeding is permitted.

A general membership campaign through the more than 168 cow testing associations in the United States is to be conducted. An advertising campaign will also be started soon.

The Winona test association (first organized in Ohio) has held the record for two years as the highest in average production of butterfat of any association in America and it was deemed proper that such a record association should be organized in this community. The records here also show that the grade cows generally averaged higher than the thoroughbreds. Local dairy farmers and others backing the movement financially and it will be incorporated and offices opened in Salem.

The plan has been submitted to and heartily endorsed by dairy authorities of the federal and several state departments of agriculture, and by others prominent in the dairy industry.

## BETTER DAIRY STOCK.

Professor Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin gives the following ten commandments for better dairy stock:

1. Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.
2. Be regular in time of milking.
3. Keep stables clean, well-lighted and ventilated.
4. Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.
5. Get your neighbor to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester, and test the product of each cow.
6. Discard the animals which have failed at the end of the year to pay for their keep.
7. Breed your cows to a pure-bred, registered dairy bull from a family having large and profitable production of butter fat.
8. Raise well the heifer calves from cows, which for one or more generations, have made large and profitable productions of milk and butter fat.
9. Breed heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give

cows 6 to 8 weeks' rest between lactation periods.

10. Join a dairy cattle breeders association. It will help you keep posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your dairy herd.

## DAIRY CONFERENCE ON OLEO- MARGARINE LEGISLATION.

The directors of the National Dairy Union, and others interested in the development of the dairy industry in this country, met in Washington, D. C., the early part of June for the purpose of outlining some definite action relative to dairy legislation in the next congress. The main object of the conference was to perfect the oleomargarine legislation that has been before congress for several sessions.

A conference was held with the internal revenue commissioner to consider the question of the rate of taxation which the bill should specify for oleomargarine. No definite decision was reached, but sentiment appeared to favor a 1 cent per pound tax. The internal revenue commissioner, Mr. Osborne, left no doubt on the minds of the delegation that he was making an honest effort to enforce the present oleomargarine laws.

After this conference the delegates met at the bureau of standards to see a demonstration of a device for measuring color, by the use of which it is planned to adopt a standard color for oleo. It developed that the previously suggested color standard, expressed in terms of percentage of white, would not be satisfactory, since by juggling colors the legal percentage of white could be complied with and the product still show a relatively high yellow color.

By the newly adopted basis of measuring color, which is expressed in terms of the ratio between the reflecting power of blue and yellow, the degree of yellow coloration can be controlled.

The main features of the new bill which were decided upon are as follows:

1. The adoption of a color standard for oleo, and the prohibition of its manufacture or sale under any conditions when the degree of yellow coloration is greater than that prescribed.
2. The limiting of the amount of butter fat that may be incorporated in oleomargarine to 5 per cent.
3. The adoption of a uniform tax rate for all oleomargarine.

The other features of the bill were left in the same shape as the National Dairy Union had prepared in a measure introduced in congress nearly two years ago, known as the Haugen bill.

The two plans of taxing oleomargarine (10 cents for colored and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent a pound for uncolored) has been the cause of much fraud practiced upon the government, and has been used to create a false impression that all oleo was paying 10 cents a pound tax, when the great bulk of it is only paying  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent tax. By prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine, and a straight tax, the greater part of the deception and fraud will be stopped.

The Pennsylvania law, which prohibits the sale of margarine in imitation of yellow butter, proves the contention of the dairymen that uncolored oleomargarine sells for less money and is of a better grade than when colored, and does in no wise interfere with oleo honestly manufactured and sold for what it is.

A resolution was passed by the conference thanking the internal revenue commissioner for his work in enforcing the present law.

It is generally conceded that the time has arrived for oleo to be sold for what it is, and at the same time giving consumers a substitute for butter at a reasonable price, instead of paying excessive prices as has been the case too often in the past.

The probabilities are that oleo manufacturers who are anxious to sell their product on its merits at a reasonable profit will not oppose this measure.

Other matters discussed were the correct labeling of imitation evaporated milk products.

Missouri leads all other states in the Union in pure-bred Hereford cattle.

# CREAM OF THE DAIRY NEWS

## LARGEST AND BEST MILK AND CREAM SHOW EVER HELD.

The International Milk and Cream Show which was held by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, June 14-19, attracted the attention of hundreds of the best producers and dealers of milk and cream to be found in the United States and Canada. There were nearly 2,500 bottles entered. Twenty-five states and various portions of Canada were represented.

All samples, no matter what class they were to compete in, were all produced on the same day. They were then iced and packed and shipped to the exposition where they were held in cold storage until the day of examination. Each sample was tested carefully. The judges and the superintendent deserve great credit for the creditable manner in which they handled and judged the largest show of the kind ever held. The following points were considered, and the percentage allowed for each division was as shown:

Bacteria .....	35
Visible dirt .....	10
Fat (cream) .....	20
Acidity .....	5
Flavor and odor .....	25
Fat, (milk) .....	10
Solids not fat (milk) .....	10
Bottle and cap .....	5

Perfect score.....100

Many of the highest scoring samples came from the far east. It is rather remarkable that milk and cream could be produced and then packed and shipped a distance of 3,000 miles, and after being held a week, the bacterial count still be below 100. The fact that such a high grade of milk and cream was exhibited by producers and dealers far and near, and the fact that the show was several times larger than was anticipated, speaks volumes for the great interest which is being manifested in all parts of the country in the various branches of the dairy industry, and for the good work being done by boards of health, milk commissions, agricultural colleges and experiment stations, several of which made splendid exhibits in this great show. Some of the awards were as follows:

### Some of the Winners.

Market Milk Producers' Class—1. Glen Gable Farms, Wybrooks, Pa., score, 97.0; 2. Harold Okell, Florence, Cal., 97.0; 3. C. D. Oconor, Ypsilanti, Mich., 96.5.

Market Cream Producers' Class—1. P. O. Ekman, Enumclaw, Wash., 96.5; 2. L. P. Bailey & Sons, Tacoma, Ohio, 96.0; 3. Cloverbrook Farm, Whitefish Bay, Wis., 95.5.

Pasteurized Milk Class—1. Kell's Dairy, Stockton, Cal., 95.7; 2. Damascus Creamery, Portland, Ore., 95.7; 3. Hygeia Meadows, Portland, Ore., 95.3.

Pasteurized Cream Class—1. Hazelwood Co., Spokane, Wash., 96.9; 2. Kell's Dairy, Stockton, Cal., 96.5; 3. Willamette Dairy, Portland, Ore., 95.0.

Certified Milk Class—1. Walker Gordon Co., Detroit, Mich., 97.0; 2. Lacima Farm, Hickman Mills, Mo., 96.0; 3. Hutton Bros., Dixon, Cal., 96.0.

Certified Cream Class—1. S. Price & Sons, Toronto, Canada, 92.8; 2. Arcady Farm, Lake Forest, Illinois, 92.5.

Milk Dealers' Class, (Ten or more producers)—1. Pure Milk and Cream Co., Portland, Ore., 94.8; 2. Pure Milk Dairy, Seattle, Wash., 92.3.

Cream Dealers' Class, (Ten or more producers)—Enumclaw Co-operative Creamery Co., Enumclaw, Wash., 93.0; 2. Supplee Alderney Dairy, Philadelphia.

College and Experiment Station Milk Class—1. Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, Cal., 96.5; 2. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky., 96.0; 3. Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., 94.6.

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### HOLSTEINS.

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College and Experiment Station Cream Class—1. Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, 95.5; 2. Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., 92.2; 3. Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, Cal., 90.0.

## CREAM SEPARATOR A NECESSITY ON DAIRY FARMS.

Many of the farmers who are now interested in keeping a few dairy cows, have never used a cream separator or have never seen one used, and consequently do not know its advantages in making a better quality of cream, and in saving time, labor and money. The old method of handling milk, still in use on most Alabama farms, is to churn the whole milk, or to set it in pans or pails and skim off the cream. Both of these methods produce a product of poor quality, require a great amount of time and labor, and result in loss of money for the farmer. The centrifugal cream separator is a simple and cheap machine, and enables one to separate the cream from the milk easily and quickly and to use the skim milk in its best forms for calves, pigs and chickens.

When milk is set for the cream to rise, it is very difficult to keep the dust, as well as flies and other insects, out of the numerous pans and pails. Then, too, it is impossible to get a uniform cream from day to day. One day it may be skimmed thick and the next day it may be thin. The large surface of milk exposed to the air often makes the cream leathery. Such practices result in cream of poorer quality, which sells at a reduced price.

The churning of whole milk necessitates a large churn and a great deal of labor at the churn handle. Because of the small percentage of butter fat in the milk, it is impossible to get all the butter fat out of the buttermilk. I have tested the butter milk from a number of whole milk churnings, and have found an average of 1 per cent butterfat left in it. If the milk originally tested 5 per cent butter fat, the farmer has lost about one-fifth of his butter fat by churning the whole milk.

If the whole milk is churned or set for the cream to rise, the value of the buttermilk or the skim milk usually is not so high for family use or for feeding purposes, as sweet separator skim milk. The calf should have warm, sweet, skim milk, but if a separator is not used, the chances are that he will not get it. After the calf is two weeks old he can be fed entirely on skim milk and a little grain. Many of our farmers leave two teats for the calf to suck, and others milk about half the milk and leave the last half for



the calf. In such cases, if the cow gives a gallon and a half of milk per day for ten months, the calf, at the end of the ten months, will have consumed 95 pounds of butter fat, which at 30 cents per pound is worth \$28.50, to grow a calf worth, say \$15. This is only a part of the cost of raising the calf, for he has had only three quarts of milk per day during the ten months, yet the value of this milk alone is greater than that of the calf. With the warm, sweet skim milk from the separator, valued at 25 cents per 100, the same amount of milk for this calf would cost only \$4.85. Deducting this from \$28.50, there is left from the sale of butter fat \$23.65 for the butter fat, with which to pay the grocery bills.

Under ordinary southern conditions, when the milk is set and the cream skimmed off, there remains about three-quarters of 1 per cent of butter fat in the skim milk. If a cow gave a gallon and a half of 5 per cent milk a day for ten months, and this milk is set for the cream to rise, there would be left in the skim milk about 24 pounds of butter fat, which at 30 cents per pound would amount to \$7.20. If the whole milk is churned, under ordinary southern conditions, there would be left in the buttermilk about 1 per cent butter fat, or a loss of 37 pounds, which at 30 cents per pound amounts to \$11.10. If this milk were run through a standard cream separator, there would be lost in the skim milk about 1-20th of 1 per cent, or one and a half pounds of butter fat, which at 30 cents per pound would bring 45 cents. Thus a good cream separator will save in a year in butter fat alone about \$10.65 per cow over the method of churning whole milk, and about \$6.75 per cow over the milk-setting system.

Immediately after milking, the milk should be run through a cream separator, the warm skim milk fed to the calves, pigs, chickens, etc., or stored in a cool place for family use, and the separator washed. Thus in a few minutes the whole operation is completed.

A cream separator is not an expensive machine. In fact, if a man has as many as six cows, he could save in one year enough butter fat to pay for a \$60 machine that with reasonable care, should do good service for 12 to 15 years. Nor is it necessary to have much cash to purchase such a machine. Most separator companies will sell their machines on time payments, for they know that after a farmer has used a machine for a while, he will want to keep it and will pay for it. One company will sell for one-fifth down, and one fifth every three months. Thus a \$65 machine would require only \$13 cash, and the remainder could be paid from the amount of money the machine would save over the old system.

The names and addresses of the various agencies for the different makes of separators and any other information along dairy lines will be given upon application to the writer.—N. A. Negley, Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

#### MISSOURI FAIR TO HAVE SEVEN DAY BUTTER CONTEST.

One of the interesting features of the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, September 25 to October 2, will be the seven-day butter contest to be put on under the direction of State Dairy Commissioner E. G. Bennett, who for the South Missouri Dairymen's Association is offering a \$500 purse in this contest.

All that is necessary to enter the contest, open for any and all breeds, is for the exhibitor to secure from his creamery man a certificate that he is selling milk products to that dairy from the animals exhibited.

This should be one of the very best and most attractive features of the animal husbandry department at the State Fair this fall. Dairy Commissioner Bennett hopes to be able to announce soon a series of purses from the Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association as well as valuable special prizes from the dairy supply dealers. These prizes are virtually secured and will add a great deal of interest to the contests in the dairy classes in the coming big exposition at Sedalia as they will be among the most attractive given at any state fair this fall.

## SHEEP & SWINE FOR MOST MONEY

### GROWING PIGS THROUGH THE SUMMER

Sows and their litters are now upon alfalfa pasture. Some growers claim that they can produce pork profitably upon alfalfa without the use of grain. It is possible that this can be done, but I have yet to see pigs attain satisfactory weight at six months of age which have had nothing but alfalfa pasture. I have purchased such pigs in the fall for weeding purposes that did not weigh over sixty-five to eighty pounds at six months of age. A pig that has been feed all that it will eat from birth should weigh 200 to 225 pounds at that age. The pig that does not weigh over 75 to 100 pounds in the fall has been stunted, and the resulting gains will not be satisfactory when the pig is put upon feed for finishing out. The frame growth will have stopped to a certain extent, and, while they will lay out fat, they will not make the gain per day that thrifty pigs will make.

The experience of several states shows that the most economical ration from the standpoint of return for money expended, is grain to the extent of one to two per cent of the live weight of the pigs, the pigs meanwhile running on alfalfa pasture.

The only conditions under which this method of handling might not be profitable would be when the market was so extremely low that there would be no chance of getting out a profit where any grain was fed. If indications pointed to a stronger market in a few months, then the pigs could be run on alfalfa alone without grain in order to tide them over the period of low market, but with reasonable market conditions, it pays to feed some grain with alfalfa pasture.

It is best not to pasture too many hogs to the acre, and best not to allow them upon it when wet, as they tramp and root the alfalfa and kill a good many of the plants. Alfalfa pasture that is handled properly will maintain its stand for four or five years with hogs upon it, which is a sufficiently long period.—G. E. Morton, Colorado.

### SHELTER FOR HOGS AT PASTURE

When hogs are turned out to pasture it is a good plan always to take care that they are furnished with a shelter. It should not only be a shelter from the sun and rain, but should be placed so high and dry that it will not become a mud-puddle in wet weather. However much hogs may love to wallow in mud, the place where they have to go in inclement weather should not be a puddle of mud. Even if it is necessary to put down a floor, it is better to do this than deprive hogs in the field of a warm, dry place to which they can go when cold, wet weather prevails.

Such a place is easily constructed. A fence corner will do as well as anywhere else. A load of loose boards thrown over it in such a way as to protect from either falling or driving rain will answer, and a few boards laid down upon the bottom will serve as a floor. This will insure the hogs against the wet, cold weather.

### EARMARKING SMALL STOCK.

In most flocks of sheep, especially of pure bred animals, it is advisable to use some system of flock numbers aside from the registry number. It is easy for an ear tag to be lost out, but a good system of ear notches serves as an identification at all times.

The system used at the Colorado Agricultural College is one which can be recommended for small flocks. One notch in the base of the lower part of the left ear 1; two notches at the same place represents 2; one notch in the

upper part of the left ear 3; one notch in the lower and one in the upper part, 4; and one notch in the point of the left ear 5; one in the point and one in the base, 6; one at the point and two on the base, 7; one on the point and one in the upper part 8; one in the point, one in the base and one in the upper part 9. The right ear represents the tens, number ten occupying the same position as number one on the left ear. In breeding ewes certain markings such as holes in the middle of the ear can be used to designate the year of birth.

The system is only applicable to the small flocks of about 100 sheep. If one wishes to mark a larger flock, there is a more complicated system by which sheep numbering up to 10,000 may be ear marked. It is not commonly used.

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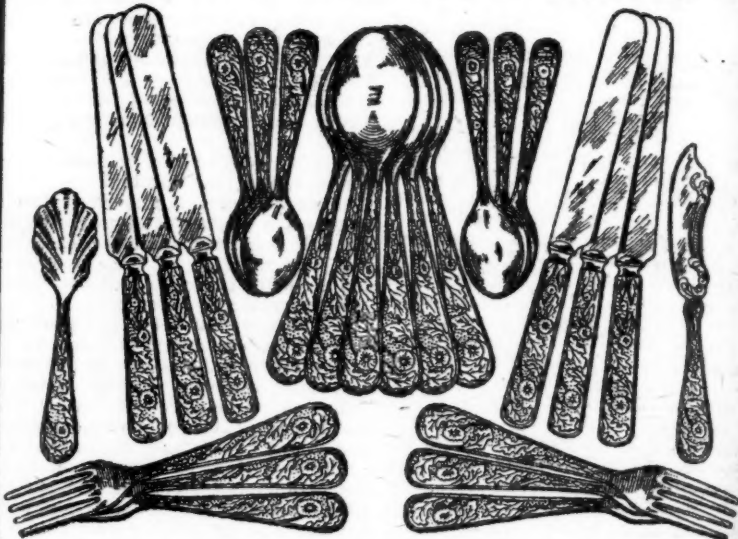
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### 26-Piece Electric Silver Set



### We Want You to Have a Set of This Silverware

We have in the past made many fine premium offers of silverware to readers of Colman's Rural World, but this is the first time we have ever been able to offer a complete electric silver set on such a liberal offer. And please don't think because we are giving away this splendid set on such liberal terms that it is the ordinary cheap silverware which is plated on a brass base and consequently changes color and has that "brassy" look just as soon as the plating wears off. This set which we offer you here is plated on a white metal base, therefore each and every piece is the same color all the way through and will wear for years. As shown in the above illustration there are 26 pieces in this set—6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, Sugar Shell and Butter Knife. Each piece is full regulation size for family use, the handles are handsomely embossed and decorated with the beautiful Daisy design which is now so popular and the blades of the knives and bowls of the teaspoons and tablespoons are perfectly plain and bright polished.

It is only because we buy this set in large quantities direct from the factory that we are able to secure it at a price that enables us to make the remarkable offer below. It is by far the greatest value we have ever offered. We will send this beautiful 26-Piece Electric Silver Set exactly as illustrated and described to any address upon the terms of the following special offer.

We have sent hundreds of these 26-Piece Electric Silver Sets to our readers, and in every case the subscriber has been delighted beyond measure. We are so sure that this 26-Piece Electric Silver Set will please and satisfy you that we make this offer,—and if you are dissatisfied after you get the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set, we will refund your money, or send you another set. You know we couldn't make such an offer unless this 26-Piece is exactly as we represent it.

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## THE HOME CIRCLE AND THE KITCHEN

The Home Circle is a meeting place for weekly gatherings of the Rural World family. All of its members are invited to meet here in correspondence and good fellowship. Send lots of letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home Circle that no one can do without. Help to make it helpful, by sending for publication suggestions on how to make and do the things that are made and done in the kitchen. Tell others your ideas and experiences.

### I AM NOT OLD.

I am not old! Don't hint the thought! 'Tis only 80 years since I Lifted my voice for its first cry, And tho' it might have seemed quite high, It joy unto my mother brought.

I am not old! How can you think E'en for one moment such a thing. When each year as it comes will bring Me nearer youth's eternal spring, From which my longing soul will drink.

I am not old. This spectral frame— With faltering step and stooping form That tell of life's relentless storm— Is all outside. My heart is warm; My youthful dreams are still the same.

I am not old! The winter's snow That crowns my seamed and furrowed brow, Where God has run his tilling plow, Will melt away, and I shall know My youth again where I shall go. —Mrs. M. J. O. Whiting, Washington.

### HOME AND MOTHER—THEIR INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN.

Dear Home Circle:—There have been thousands of children's lives blighted by selfish, thoughtless mothers. Our children need mothers who never get too busy reading trashy novels to answer their questions when they are seeking information. It is a child's natural disposition to want to learn.

If you want a child with a sweet and kind disposition you must teach it to be kind to dumb brutes, to birds and to children and especially to old people. Train them to cultivate and care for flowers. Teach them nature's lessons, and there is no better place than on the farm to teach nature's lessons. Let us beautify our homes by growing lots of flowers, and supplying our homes with good moral literature and music. Plant beautiful shade trees and keep a nice green lawn and flowers.

A good way to train our children to be kind to animals is to allow them to have pet animals. My boys have pet lambs, pigs, chickens, calves and colts, and they are kind to their pets.

I read with pleasure the interesting article in the Home Circle, issue of July 5, by Maggie L. Riley, it was so inspiring and ably written. From some cause some of our ablest Home Circle members have dropped out, but we have some worthy new ones.

Where you find a kind mother, you generally find kind children, and this kind of mother and children make happy homes. Too many of our homes are made unhappy on account of drunken fathers, brothers and sons. I have known of many happy homes being wrecked by this class of people. If we would get together and have heart-to-heart talks and suggest plans and work them out, we might convert many of those unhappy homes into happy homes, but too many people are inclined to be selfish. While they are living luxuriously, they do not consider other people. We cannot be happy unless we try to make others happy.

Some mothers make mistakes by having a pet or a favorite child. This creates a jealous spirit among the other children.

How great the harvest is, and how few are the laborers! The first and main crop to cultivate is our crop of boys and girls. We should cultivate their minds. Too many parents allow their children's minds get so full of idle thoughts that there is not much room for good thoughts. Idle thoughts blight a child's mind just the same as weeds blight our crops. If we will keep our children's minds clear and clean and give them proper training, they will keep our corn clean and our homes clean. The whisky element is more severe on our boys than most all other agencies combined; so, in our clean up, we should not forget to clean out the saloon. Missouri is too grand a state to have black spots stamped on it by the whisky element.

Another mistake some fathers and mothers are making is allowing their children to go to too many places of amusement. At some of those places their minds get too full of idle thoughts, and they oftentimes get into bad company. We should be very careful regarding our children. Just one unkind word spoken to a child might be the cause of that child going to the bad.

We should realize that we older people will soon cross over the river and our children will have to take up our work. We know what a great burden they will have to bear. Let us train our boys and girls to be courageous, honest and brave.

We should be proud of our country, and if we want our country to prosper, we should train our boys and girls to honor and love and be true to it. Let us endeavor to make our country better. It is all right to teach our children how to make an honest living, but all wrong to teach them how to beat others out of their money.—E. N. Hendrix, Missouri

### PRESENCE OF MIND.

To the Home Circle:—Presence of mind is a quality much talked of, much honored, and little cultivated; yet, like most other good things in the world, it requires cultivation to bring it to any degree of perfection. In very few cases is it a natural gift. Some people there are, doubtless, to whom it comes naturally, and by instinct to do the right thing at the right time and place; but they are few in number. Then, again, some people are by nature cooler-headed than their neighbors, and do not shout or otherwise become useless just when their services are required.

But this quiet compromise, though very valuable, is not quite the same thing as presence of mind. The latter consists not only in having your wits ready for use, but in knowing how to use them, and being sufficiently calm and steady in mind to remember and turn that knowledge to account. From the earliest possible age chil-

dren should be taught self-control, and the instinct of trying to remedy any mistake or accident they may encounter.—Mrs. H. Mortimer, "Rosa Autumn," Illinois.

### VARIOUS HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

**Worth Trying.**—When washing and rinsing colored materials add a teaspoonful of Epsom salts to each gallon of water, and even the most delicate shades will neither fade nor run. Serge or merina dresses, which have been dyed black, can be safely washed in this way without any risk of the dye running.

**Stiffen Up Your Hair Brush.**—When the bristles of your hair brush become soft, try the following plan: Wash the brush well in hot water, to which a desert-spoonful of ammonia has been added, then dissolve a large lump of salt in cold water, dip the brush in several times, then leave it to dry in the open air. After this process you will find the bristles hardened.

**To Make Screws Hold in Soft Wood.**—Where screws are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain they are very likely to work loose, and it is often very difficult to make them hold. In such cases the use of glue is profitable. Make the glue thick; immerse stick about half the size of the screw and put it into the hole; then put in the screw and drive it home as quickly as possible.

**Don't Waste Cold Starch.**—After using a bowl of starch do not throw away what remains of the mixture. Place it on one side, and when the starch has settled pour off the clear water. Place the basin in the oven for a few minutes, and when it is taken out the starch will be found in a hard cake, which can be put away ready for use another time.

**Keep Patent Leathers in Good Condition.**—Patent-leather shoes should be treated very carefully if they are to be kept in good condition. The dirt should first of all be removed from them with a damp sponge, then carefully dry with a duster and apply a very little vaseline. Polish with a silk handkerchief, and you will get a brilliant shine.

**Anything to Make It Taste Better.**—To disguise the unpleasant taste of Epsom salts, drop in a little lemon juice. Then you will find the salt so-

lution quite pleasant and easy to take.

**Satisfactory Clothes-Pole.**—Those readers who use long clothes-lines which require supporting to prevent sagging will be glad to know of a sure, quick method of attaching the poles to the line so as to prevent their slipping sideways and allowing the clothes to sag onto the ground. I lifted all of my poles with the simple device made as follows: Bore a quarter-inch pole through the pole about two inches from one end; through this pass a piece of strong wrapping twine about one foot in length, tying its ends together to form a loop. To use, simply throw the loop over the clothes-line and push the end of the pole up through it. The twine will encircle the clothes-line, gripping it tightly, and no matter how hard the wind may blow the pole cannot slip.

**Keep Off the Flies.**—To prevent flies settling on gilt picture frames, gas fixtures, etc., soak some leeks in water over night and wash the articles with the leek water.

### BE YOUR OWN CHIMNEY SWEEP.

Take a stiff brush on which the bristles stand out at right angles from the handle, and wipe out the chimney as far as you can reach. For the rest of the distance to the cellar let down a cloth-wrapped ten-pound weight, attached to a rope. Scrape the sides well, but do not loosen the bricks.

Before cleaning the chimney, place a barrel in the cellar, beneath the lower end of the flue. Over the end of the barrel and reaching up to and around the flue hole, place an old piece of canvas or other stiff cloth, to keep the dirt from flying. After the chimney is cleaned, cap the flue to keep the dust out, in case of back draft.

With a hot-water system clean out the firebox like the hot-air furnace. In addition, draw off all the water from the boiler and radiators by opening the drain cock at the base of the boiler. This cleans out sediment and keeps the boiler from rusting. Open the valves on all radiators through the house to drain the water and dry the pipes.—F. H. Sweet, Virginia.

When baked, cakes should be turned out of tin, placed on a sieve to cool, and not on a plate, which prevents the steam escaping, and so makes them heavy.

## Timely Tips for the Housewife

### V. What Children Should Eat

By Nettie E. Maxwell, University of Wisconsin.

It is often difficult to know just what kind of food to give second year children and how best to prepare it.

If during the first year the child has learned to like fruit juices such as orange and unsweetened prune juice the state of scraped fruits will easily follow.

All changes in a child's diet should be made very carefully and when any new food is introduced it should be given in small quantities, a teaspoonful or two being sufficient. Baked potato is one of the easily digested vegetables and seems particularly adapted for a child's food. A little milk is best to use on it at first with a bit of salt then cream and butter may be added. After a child has become accustomed to potato a teaspoonful of finely mashed, seasoned peas may be given, carrot, spinach, string beans and any vegetable not too woody.

Given in small quantities, finely mashed and well seasoned, a small child will learn to like, all vegetables as soon as he is served with them. In fact he will never have to learn to like the most valuable of all foods, the vegetables.

Fruit juices may be given very early, those mentioned before, prunes and orange juice. Give the juice between feedings so that there need be no cause for a sour stomach. Scraped fruits such as apples, pears, peaches, and plums may be used in small quantities if great care is taken first that

the fruit is neither too ripe, or under ripe and that there are no lumps to be swallowed.

Children who suffer with swollen gums, will be greatly refreshed by fruit juice, or scraped fruit. And how many worrying babies, who cannot tell what they want, would rejoice if given frequent drinks of pure cool water.

A child's digestion is much more rapid than an adult's so it is necessary that they be fed oftener and in small quantities. At 15 to 18 months a child will need some such a diet as to food and time as this—at seven or eight a breakfast of a cereal, bread or toast and a cup of milk, at noon an egg, potato, one other vegetable, bread, fruit either scraped or as juice. Five or six, milk from a cup and bread. At 10 a cup or bottle of milk. Vary the cereals so that they may become accustomed to like a variety. The chief thing to remember in cooking cereals is to cook them long enough. Serve with good milk, with no sugar, the child gets the right kind and all the sweets that are good for him in the fruit she eats at this age.

Foods that must be denied children should not be put temptingly before them, that is one good reason for having little people eat alone. Their own food needs to be palatable and attractively served. Table manners may be learned which will never need to be unlearned at a very early age. Children should eat at meals, not between, for the digestive track needs rest.

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Our fully guaranteed American made Watch is highly engraved, stem-wind, stem set, simulated gold finish; desirable size for ladies or gents; late design. Given free for selling only 20 large, beautiful art and religious pictures at 10c each. We trust you with pictures until sold. Send name today. We give a splendid job for promptness.

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This fine sleeping doll is nearly two feet tall, and is all the rage. She has slippers, complete underwear, stockings, etc. Dress is very prettily made, half length, and trimmed with lace; also has a little chateleine watch with fleur-de-lis pin. You can dress and undress this doll just like a real baby. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, beautiful eyes, and goes to sleep just as natural as life when you lay her down.

This doll free for selling only 20 of our magnificent art and religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra surprise gift for promptness. Send no money—just your name. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. R. W., St. Louis, Mo.



## THE PEACH.

I'm mad in love with the charming peach,  
(Its admirers they say are many)  
'Tis juicy, sweet, with a rosy cheek,  
And its rivals, there ain't any—  
For she's in a class by herself you know,  
And so bewitching, she's all the go.

We've wondered why her cheeks were pink,  
But now I've guessed the reason,  
As by meditating I've come to think  
About the Queen of the Season:  
Miss Peach was flattered long ago—  
That she keeps ablushing, her cheeks do show.

To prove to all the peach is queen:  
We speak oft of a girl or baby  
As being a peach, so nice we mean,  
And even say so of some lady.  
Well the different kinds of fruit will come,  
But to capture all hearts there's only one.  
St. Louis. ALBERT E. VASSAR.

## NOTES FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Home Circle:—We have a field of the white bloom sweet clover on a hillside near a creek and a nicer looking stand would be hard to beat. The blooms are on from top to bottom in nice regular order and if nothing happens, that special plat will make some extra nice seed. So often the sweet clover will bloom a little at the top and the seed will ripen, then the plants will bloom further down the stalk a little later, which makes it hard to save the seed; either the first or the latter will have to be sacrificed to get one of the settings. If you cut the first setting you would lose the chance for the second, and if you wait for the second setting, the first setting of seed will usually be whipped off by the wind in the swaying to and fro of the plants. The prospect for seed looks very nice, but if the weather should continue to be as wet as it has been right along there will surely be much loss of seed.

The milkers have a fine time these rainy days in the cow lot. The dairy business is certainly one that can bring us to time. Rain or shine those nice sleek cows have to be milked. We bought another beauty recently. She surly has milk capacity. This will be the limit to our buying cows for a time at least.

I went to see our ex-renter's family on Sunday, July 11. They had a little maid come to their house a few months ago and is my namesake. She has the sweetest blue eyes and a complexion as fair as a lily. Of course, we remembered her with the customary new dress. This family is getting on very well and soon will have a new house built on their new possessions.

I like to see folks getting on. I know that sweet clover has given this man a little boost in his climb and so it will all who can grow it.

A friend recently told me how to handle cabbage worms. He said to sift flour on the cabbages while the dew is on and later the flour will ball up and settle the bugs. We are always learning something new. I had never heard of flour on cabbage before. I have used slug shot and paris green and other remedies, but never before flour. I will tell you how it works in my next. Prosperity and plenty to all.—Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Kentucky.

## TO REMOVE TAN.

A member of the Home Circle wants to know of a simple home remedy that will remove tan on face or arms quickly. Either lemon juice or buttermilk is said to be useful for this purpose. Will readers who have had experience with these or other remedies kindly advise.

## Sees Double, and Misses.

A Chilhowee man has a preventive for chicken killing hogs. He takes a stitch across the eye of the animal, but does not close the optic. This causes the animal to see double and as it stands and looks at the supposed chicks, to see which is the plumpest, the chick escapes.—Leeton Times.



# FREE

**33-Piece  
Dinner Set**

AND

**41 Extra  
Articles**

**74  
Articles  
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## Every Reader

remains the same. Don't let this opportunity pass or you will regret it when it is too late. Now is the time.

## Description

This magnificent 33-piece dinner set is the product of one of the finest and largest potteries in the world, the old rose and gold leaf design having become famous in aristocratic homes.

In the center of each piece there is a cluster of roses depicted in their natural colors and surrounded by the brilliant green foliage so that almost the only thing missing is the fragrance. The rich gold leaf border on the edge of each dish adds greatly to the beauty of the old roses, and makes this a valuable and beautiful dinner set.

## World Renowned

Each dish bears the genuine stamp and TRADE MARK of the great world-renowned Owen China Company of Minerva, Ohio. This stamp guarantees the high superior quality of this set of dishes, guarantees them absolutely. It proves to you that this is the original Owen china-ware. Oh, if you were only able to see the dishes themselves, the rich deep red of the old roses, which is burned into the ware itself so deep that it won't wear off, no matter how much or how long you use the dishes.

Each set is complete and comes nicely packed in a neat box and is shipped to you by express. We will guarantee, no matter how many dishes you may have that you will prize this set above all others that you may possess.

## Thousands Write Us Like This

## BETTER THAN SHE EXPECTED.

The 33-piece dinner set has been received O. K. It is the prettiest dinner set I ever saw—it is just grand. All of my neighbors who have seen the dinner set want to get a set just like mine.—S. M. McKeithen, Cameron, N. C.

## WIFE TOO ELATED TO WRITE.

Little Travis (my wife) is too much elated over her dishes just received from you to write, so I write for her. They are far more beautiful and much better ware than she expected. Please accept our thanks for same.—Kelsie Travis, Hardin, Kentucky.

## ALL O. K.

I received my dishes, post cards and extra surprise all O. K., and they are simply fine.—Meta Reiter, Wheatley, Ark.

There is hardly a reader of this wonderful offer who cannot secure one of these beautiful 33-piece dinner sets and secure it within a few days after sending name for instructions.

## Big Free Offer

## 41 Extra Articles FREE

## 115 High-Grade Needles



Fill out the coupon below and send it in to us and we will send you a sample of our famous needlecase, containing an assortment of 115 needles for every purpose, including bodkins, darners, etc.

When you get the sample needlecase we want you to show it to 15 of your friends and neighbors, and tell them about a very special offer whereby each person you see can get a needlecase just like yours, free.

As soon as we get the coupon below with your name and address on it we will lay aside one of these handsome sets of dishes, and the 41 extra articles, and send you the big sample needlecase, together with full instructions, and everything necessary to make the little work easy for you, so that as soon as you finish your work we can send you the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 Extra Articles by express without a minute's delay. An offer could not be more liberal or more fair and we know you will be delighted.

I also include with each set of dishes my special plan for paying all express charges on the dishes. My whole plan is so simple you can't fail to earn a set of these dishes if you will only make up your mind to do so.

The 33-piece dinner set is not all you get by any means. The truth of the matter is there is so much to tell about this big new gift plan of ours that we cannot get it all in this space. It is full of SURPRISES and DELIGHTS for those of our friends who are willing to lend us a helping hand at spare times.

## A Surprise

The very first letter you get from us will surprise you before you open it. It will also delight you by telling all about the big collection of rare and beautiful post cards which we want to give you in addition to the dishes.

## Another Surprise

And still, THAT is not all. One of the prettiest surprises of all is kept a secret until the day you get the dishes and find a pretty present that you knew nothing about. Isn't this a fascinating idea? And what makes it even more interesting is that we have something nice for everyone of your friends and neighbors, too. We'll tell you ALL about it as soon as we receive the coupon with your name on it.

## JUST SEND YOUR NAME

The coupon starts the whole thing. Just send me your name and address. I don't ask you to send any postage or anything else—just the coupon. So hurry up and send it in.

When you get the beautiful dishes, 49 post cards, and the extra surprise premium you will say, "How can you afford to give such beautiful premiums for such little work?" Never mind now HOW I am able to give these valuable gifts, on such a very, very easy plan, the fact remains that I DO give them only to my friends who are willing to lend me a helping hand during their spare time.

SIGN THE COUPON—IT STARTS EVERYTHING.

## Send No Money

Century Mercantile Co.,

St. Louis, Mo.

I want to get a 33-piece dinner set and the 41 extra gifts. Send me the big sample needlecase, and tell me all about your big offer.

Name .....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. .... State, ...



## THE RURAL WORLD PATTERN SERVICE



In ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only; for children, give age only; while for patterns for aprons say, large, small or medium.

## 1393. Ladies' Maternity Dress With Slay.

Cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3½ yards at the lower edge.

## 9988. Girl's Dress With or Without Tunic.

Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size.

## 1372. Ladies' Semi-Fitted Brassiere.

Cut in seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

## 1364. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires seven yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 3 yards at the foot.

## 1220. Ladies' Dressing Sack.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

## 1379. Girls' Dress, With Bloomers.

Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the dress, and 1½ yards for the bloomers for a 6-year size.

## 1060. Child's Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size.

## 1383. Shirt for Boys and Youths.

Cut in five sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a 10-year size.

## 1239. Ladies' Apron, With Sleeve Protector and Cap.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for the apron, ¾ yard for the cap and ¾ yard for one pair of sleeve protectors.

## 1256. Ladies' Two-Piece Circular Skirt.

Cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 2½ yards of 48-inch material for a

## THE MERRY GAME CLUB FOR OUR BOYS &amp; GIRLS

Conducted by the President—Essil-lyna Dale Nichols, 1527 35th St., Rock Island, Illinois.

Hello, Kiddies! Your president is sending you greeting before she starts on a long, long trip. She is going to live in the country again, away "down south," where the mocking birds sing and the big woods are. When she gets settled in her new home she will send you her new address. Until then send your letters and games as you have been sending them, to 1527—35th street, Rock Island, Ill.; and your president will get them. Now for the games. Our first prize game for this week was sent in by Annie L. Flanders, of Nashua, N. H., whose game is called: "Think it Out."

## Think it Out.

(Described by Annie L. Flanders.)

Any number of players may take part in this game which is very nice to play on a rainy day. There must be a leader who begins the game. All the players (leader included) must be provided with paper and pencil. The leader thinks of a word and writes it down all jumbled up in large letters on a slip of paper. For example, if the word thought of is "Earth," it might be written down like this: A-T-R-H-E. The leader then pins it on the wall where all the players can read it easily; and each player proceeds to guess what the word is by writing (or trying to write it) in its correct form on a slip of paper. As fast as each player has the word written it must be handed to the leader who puts an X on each paper containing an incorrect word, and O on each paper containing the correct word. The player who hands in the first correct word is leader next time.

Annie—I am sure our little members will find this game very interesting as well as instructive. I will send you a prize soon. Our next prize game was sent in by Margaret Kuhn, New Alexandria, Pa., whose game is called "The Mouse in Master's Barn."

## The Mouse in Master's Barn.

(Described by Margaret Kuhn.)

Words and movements must be watched in this game. One player begins by asking a confederate: "Have you seen the mouse in master's barn?" The confederate answers: "Yes, I have seen the mouse in master's

24-inch size, which measures about 3 yards at the foot.

## 1370. Ladies' Petticoat.

Cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for skirt with flounce, or 3½ yards for skirt without flounce. For flounce of embroidery 3½ yards of 17-inch material will be required. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot. The flounce about 3½ yards.

## 1390. Middy Dress for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for an 18-year size. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at lower edge.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. .... Size .... Years

Bust ..... in. Waist ..... in.

Name .....

Address .....

barn." The first player then asks: "Do you know what the mouse does?" The confederate answers: "Yes, I know what the mouse does." The first player asks: "Can you eat what the mouse eats?" And the confederate answers: "Yes, I can eat what the mouse eats." The player who is asking the questions then goes to another player who, of course, is not a confederate, and asks the same questions. If this player has not listened and watched very carefully while the questions were being asked of the confederate the fact that "Yes" is added every time to the answer and that the eyes must be closed every time a question is answered a mistake will probably be made, and a mistake means that a forfeit must be paid which may be redeemed later. It would be a good idea to tell all the players at the beginning of the game that each one must use their eyes and ears well while the confederate is answering questions, else they may have to pay a forfeit.

Margaret—Doesn't this prove that to "try, try again" is the right way to do? But, it seems to me, dear, that I sent in one of your games recently. Perhaps it hasn't been printed yet. Anyway, I will send you a nice prize for this game shortly. Our next prize game was sent in by Margaret Kuhn, of New Alexandria, Pa., whose game is called: "The Cobbler."

## The Cobbler.

(Described by Margaret Kuhn.)

All the players join hands in a circle except one who is "the cobbler" and who sits on a low stool in the center of the circle formed by the other players. The cobbler begins the game by calling out: "Come, boys and girls, let me try your shoes on you!" The players in the circle all begin to dance around and cry: "Try! Try!" The cobbler tries to catch one of the players—the girls by the dress or sash and the boys by the leg. If the cobbler succeeds in catching one of the circling players the one caught must be the "cobbler" and the first cobbler takes his or her place in the circle and the game continues.

Margaret—You are making up for lost time this week, aren't you? That is the right way to do and you will win lots of prizes if you keep on. I will send you a prize for "the cobbler" shortly.

Joe Thomas, Jackson Springs, N. C. —Your game, "Texas Grunt" has already been published, I think. However, to make sure, I will look over my old files of Colman's Rural World and if it has not I will print it later. I will send you a prize for your trouble anyway.

Following is a list of names and addresses from whom games have been received recently: Clara A. Wilch, Jenera, O.; Gladys B. Williams, Thomas, Okla.; Doris Gronquest, Sumner, Mo.; Roxie Steele, Rich Hill, Mo.; Ruth Butcher, Cheshire, O.; Bertha Barger, Caney, Kans.; Burleigh Thompson, Bloomington, Nebr.; Cressie Wasson, Harrisburg, Ill.; Golda Wineinger, Loogootee, Ind.; Helen Huddleston, Loogootee, Ind.; Gladys H. Corey, Manchester, N. H.; Stanley Crumbee, Dothan, Tex.; Della Wil-murth, Moscow, Ky.; Thelma Mosier, Moscow, Ky.; Augusta Vaidner, Livingston Manor, N. Y.; Sarah Hudson, Altus, Okla.; Frances Lehman, Bourbon, Mo.; Paul Doughty, Strafford, Mo.; Leora Woodrome, Strafford, Mo.; Mrs. Wayne Doughty, Strafford, Mo.; Ruth A. Watson, Cape May, N. J.

Now, little friends, good bye until next week.

## MY OWN WORK.

One day when the world was gloomy  
And my heart was wretched and sad,  
I was guided to a path that was  
bloomy,  
And the treasure I found made me  
glad.

'Twas just my own work I found  
there,  
'That years ago I had done;  
It had grown and blossomed to beauty  
rare,  
And stood gallantly under the sun.

Therefore, the noble deed we do  
Live and grow through the years.  
They will spring up gracious and true  
When the heart feels heavy with  
tears.

—Maggie L. Riley, Kansas.



## What Rearton Saw

By Vaughan Kester

(Copyright, 1915, The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

(Continued from Last Issue.)

WITHOUT any effort on my part, uninfluenced by will or force self-expressed, I turned to Rearton; and as I looked at him he grew indistinct—far removed and distant—and yet I knew that by putting out my hand I could touch him. There began to be strange faces that peered on me from out the mist that had fallen on us. They came and went like passing shadows.

This phase of my experience ceased abruptly. Once more I saw Rearton, his glance fixed and unwavering, his lips moving as if in speech. It was the vision of his future that he saw, and what he saw was shown me.

I seemed to know that he was married, and to Miss Kent. This I knew, not as an onlooker, but as his second self; and yet in what was to follow I suffered simply as one suffers with those whom he loves, who bears a portion of their grief through sympathy.

He was living in the rapture of his joy, and obedient to his deep desire, her presence stole from among the shadows that surrounded us and came so near that she stood beside his chair. She was so beautiful with youth and innocence that I heard him murmur her name in an ecstasy of love and tenderness, putting forth his arms as though to take her into his embrace.

Vagueness closed in, shutting out the picture, but only for an instant. It was cleared away, and Rearton was seen kneeling at the foot of a low bed. Hers was the pale face on the pillow. My first thought was that she would die; but it was the beginning, not the end, of life.

As the days came that were made manifest to us, the story was carried on. We saw the child against her breast, she softly singing it to sleep. A thousand gracious things we beheld in those glad days of love.

By slow degrees a change came into their lives. The note of harmony that had been struck, sounded for the last time, and was silent. It was the gradual decay of affection, but so insidious was the transition—so covert the difference—that neither could have said, "Here the evil started." Soon neglect mounted up and stood for wrong. Again and again they parted, she in tears—he angry and dissatisfied.

Staining the cheeks of Rearton's real self were tears, too. He strove to speak—to contradict the false evidence, to say it should not be as foretold—to comfort her, but his lips refused him utterance.

Slow growing came the change until at last they had drifted far apart, each with separate interests; the only bond between them, the child.

With startling rapidity the pictures flashed back and forth in front of me. She was seated alone before a window that opened out upon a vine-covered balcony. The sweet odor of honey-suckle filled the air. She was a mature woman now, no longer the girl, no longer the young mother, but the matron whose ripened charms had reached their full perfection. Yet in the gain of years and experience there was plainly evinced a loss to her. She had gained the bitter wisdom that hardens the heart and soul of its possessor.

A man appeared at the window. He seemed to speak her name, for she arose and went to him. At first I thought it might be Rearton, for his head was turned from me, but it was not. It was one whom I had never seen. I did not have to wonder much what brought him there. They were lovers. By gesture and the visible semblance of speech I knew that he entreated her to go with him. She half yielded, only to hesitate. Something held her—some memory—the thought of some duty—not love for her husband. That was dead, long dead.

At my side the real Rearton sat with hands resting on the table, staring wildly into vacancy. Gread drops

of sweat stood on his forehead, and the muscles of his throat were knotted as from the mighty but unavailing effort he was making to speak. With merciless strength and cruelty he was chained down to the sight.

He saw the woman he adored, through his neglect and indifference, about to cast away her life. She had all but yielded, when she ran back into the room and paused beneath a picture that hung on the wall. It was of herself when she was a bride. She compared herself with it. They were the same in look and feature,—and yet she had lost so much! Standing on tiptoe, with her small white hand she struck the canvas until it was torn and marred. She would leave no record of the past to mock her—to tell what she had been!

A few moments sufficed for the work of destruction, and she rejoined the man who had waited for her the while by the window. Together they were advancing toward it, when a figure glided from behind the curtains that closed an inner door. It was Rearton's future self. A polished bit of steel glittered in his hand. He came between them and the balcony.

Thus confronted, the woman sank into a chair, bowing her head in her hands; but more from shame than fright. The two men gazed sternly at each other. Slowly, steadily, Rearton raised the gleaming piece of metal, there was a puff of smoke—another—and another—

With the first one the woman had sprung to her feet and darted forward, throwing herself before the man she loved. With the last puff of smoke she slipped from his arms—for she had sought a refuge there,—falling swiftly to the floor with a little sob of mingled pain and relief that compassed all contentment, for it was distinctly audible, stealing through the silence of the unborn years. A spot of purple darkened the whiteness of her breast.

Seeing what he had done, Rearton fell on his knees beside her and took the heavy head on his shoulder, trying to call her back to life and love. When he saw that all hope was vain, he covered his face with his hands.

Once more the shadows came. Once more the faces filled the air, and the scene had shifted. The signs of unspeakable suffering were stamped upon Rearton's brow when I again saw distinctly. He stood on the deck of a ship, his son at his side. I divined that he had escaped punishment, and was seeking forgetfulness—the unfound—in wanderings to the far ends of the earth. Hiding in his cabin aboard the same ship, they unconscious of his presence, but he conscious of theirs, was the man who had loved Rearton's wife. By what chance they were brought so near was unknown to me. For an instant I observed the three and then they were gone. Space swallowed them up, and only the ocean lay climbing to the moon.

Then came wind and storm, and the waters throbbed against the night, beating its black bosom; but the first streaks of dawn showed both sea and shore,—the sea still vexed by memory of the gale,—and a mighty stretch of sand that rolled before the wind as did the waves. The sun rose red, and showed dark on its crimson rim the solitary figure of a man edging the desert. It was Rearton. He was alone. I saw that his dress was torn and discolored, stained and wet.

All day long, beginning with the dawn, he paced the shores of a little land-locked bay, never taking his eyes from its glassy surface save to search among the wreckage that littered the beach. All day he came and went. All day,—searching,—always searching. Day gave place to night, and the day was born again, and still he passed back and forth scanning the bay with intent glance that sought no relief from the hot reflection of sky and water.

Finally thirst drove him inland to where the starved stream, that gave the greater part of its moisture to the dry hungry earth, was untainted by the ocean's salt. Across the hot sands each day at evening he made his lonely pilgrimage for the means whereby he might sustain life.

When the waters of the bay were quiet and untroubled, huge bubbles could be seen to rise and break

bursting when the air was reached. Whenever this happened, the watcher would mark the spot with his eye and swim out, diving repeatedly as though seeking for something that lay in the slime at the bottom. But on each occasion he came back empty-handed. Still he waited, making no effort to leave the desolation of which he had become a part.

Many days passed in this manner. One evening when he had gone to the stream, a black and bloated object rose with a single bubble on the bay. And then one by one up came the dead, until a hundred floated on the slack of the tide, or moved lightly, influenced by the imperceptible current. They were the bodies of men and women, with streaming knotted hair to which the seaweed clung. As the tide came in, they drifted to and fro,—ever faster with its increasing flow. Each seemed to hurry in itself,—a silly parody on life and haste. Lashed by the wind, the surf disturbed the smoothness of their resting place. Then a strange thing happened. As the bodies followed back and forth, they smote one against the other, darting from spot to spot, bobbing up and down, or rolling from side to side. At one point when the tide boiled a sunken ledge of rocks, they had a wild fashion of making the pass so close together that the hindmost would strike those before them with such force in the swiftening current that they would leap their length from the water, or come erect standing knee-deep in the waves with much waving of stiffened arms. It was the dead at play.

The wind and the waves were going down, sinking with the sun. Still the bodies kept up the chase in the swirling rush of the waters. The moon came up. The tide reached its fulness and stood spreading out on the beach, and the dead were at rest.

(Concluded Next Issue.)

## INDIANS FORETOLD WET SUMMER; NOW SAY COLD WINTER.

The season so far verifies the weather predictions of the Indians who occasionally visit the Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado for trading purposes, but who never stay an hour longer than is necessary because of their dread of the "little people" whom they believe still inhabit, in spirit form, the prehistoric cliff dwellings that have made the Mancos Valley famous the world over. Last fall the Mesa Verde prairie dogs deserted their villages for new ones and the Indians have been shaking their heads over it all winter. "Rain, much rain," they say; "rain all summer." So far they seem to have predicted right.

And now they are again shaking their heads. "Cold, much cold," they say; "bad winter coming." And why? Because this summer game has been unusually plentiful on the Mesa Verde. Deer are more frequently seen than for years. Rabbits and hares are so numerous one can scarcely go about without seeing them in large numbers. Coyotes and mountain lions are also unusually plentiful, which may be explained by the abundance of the small game on which they live.

**\$250 FOR RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN;** Distribute 2,000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with Soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. **W. Ward Co., 214 Institute, Chicago.**



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Gold plated Locket, 22-inch Chain. Set with 8 beautiful brilliants. Very handsome. Free for selling only 10 large art and religious pictures at 10¢ each. Gold filled Ring, set with 8 brilliants given for promptness. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra gift for promptness. Send name today. People's Supply Co., Dept. 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis

## NEARLY FREE

**THIS BIG 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE**  
with Patented Solar Eye Piece

Here's a bargain. Never before has it been possible to obtain a Multi-focal telescope with solar eyepiece attachment for less than \$8 to \$10. But because we have made special arrangements with the inventors, and pay no patent royalties, and have them made in tremendous quantities by a large manufacturer in Europe with cheap labor, we are enabled to give you this outfit, provided you will send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year, new or renewal subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD and 35 cents extra to help pay mailing and packing charges on the telescope outfit (total \$1.35). Think of it—the solar eye-piece alone is worth more than that amount in the pleasure it gives—seeing the sun spots as they appear, and inspecting solar eclipses.



The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope has a multiplicity of uses—its pleasure is never dimmed—each day discovers some new delight. Distinguishes faces blocks away. Read signs invisible to the naked eye. Use it in cases of emergency.

Take the Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope with you on pleasure and vacation trips, and you can take in all the scenery at a glance—ships miles out; mountains, encircled by vapors; bath-ers in the surf; tourists climbing up the winding paths.

Used as a microscope it is found of infinite value in discovering microbes and germs in plants and seeds, etc. The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope is mechanically correct—brass-bound, brass safety cap to exclude dust. Powerful lenses, scientifically grounded and adjusted. Handy to carry—will go in pocket when closed, but when opened is over 3 1/2 feet long. Circumference, 5 1/2 inches. Here-tofore telescopes of this size, with solar eyepieces and multi-focal lenses, have sold for \$8 to \$10, or even more. We do not claim our telescope is as nice and expensive in every particular of construction as a \$10 telescope should be; that would be unreasonable; but it is a positive wonder for the price. Each telescope is provided with 2 interchangeable objective lenses—one for ordinary range and hazy atmosphere, the other for extra long range in clear atmosphere, increasing the power and utility of Telescope about 50 per cent.

**COULD COUNT CATTLE NEARLY 30 MILES AWAY**  
F. S. Patton, Arkansas City, Kansas, writes: "Can count cattle nearly 30 miles; can see large ranch 17 miles east, and can tell colors and count windows in houses."

**SAW AN ECLIPSE OF SUN**  
L. S. Henry, The Saxon, New York, writes: "Your solar eyepiece is a great thing. I witnessed the eclipse at the Austrian Tyrol when the sun was almost 50 per cent concealed."

**COULD SEE SUN SPOTS**  
Rutland, Vt., Feb. 16, 1910.—Telescope arrived O. K. I have seen the spots on the sun for the first time in my life.—Dan C. Sanford.



**LIMITED OFFER**

Send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year extension on your subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, and 35 cents extra to help pay mailing and packing charges on the complete telescope outfit, which will be sent postpaid (total amount to remit, \$1.35). Absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. DO IT NOW.

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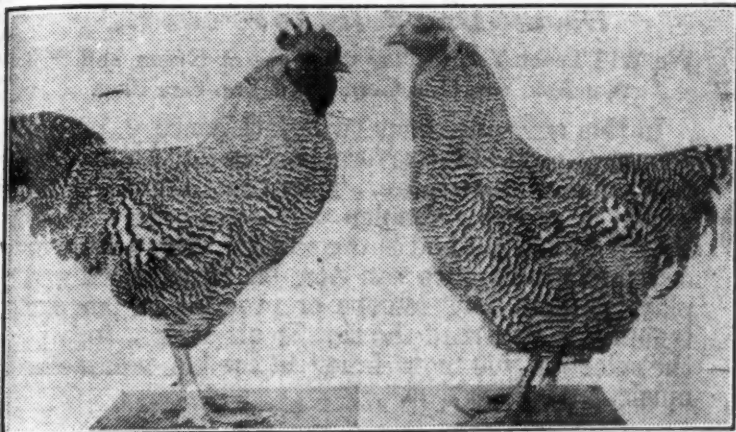




## POULTRY RAISING FOR FUN & PROFIT

### ATTENTION! RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDERS.

The Missouri State Poultry Association has secured the services of Judge W. H. Card, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America to place the awards on all Rhode Island Red classes at its twenty-third annual poultry show which will be held at



Cockerel or Capon—Which is Worth the Most to You?

Joplin, Mo., December 7th to 11th, 1915.

In anticipation of very large classes, the association has offered in addition to the regular cash prizes, \$50 in special prizes on all classes totaling 200 birds.

Judge Card will be at the show during the entire week and will be glad to give personal attention to all requests for information to making and scoring

the Reds. He also will give a number of his chalk talks in the lecture hall. All of the other breeds will be judged by equally well known judges of national reputation.

Through the co-operation of the Commercial Club of Joplin, which has guaranteed a building suitable for cooping 5,000 birds, and also a portion of the operating expenses, the coming Missouri State Poultry Show will not charge admission to the show room or to any of the lectures or demonstrations.

### GREEN FOOD FOR POULTRY, SUMMER AND WINTER.

Green food in some form is absolutely necessary to poultry for the best growth and production. The first green food should be given soon after the chicks are put in the brooder. Con-

gels are well matured, the leaves may be broken off and used at once while the roots are stored for winter. The great advantage in growing mangels is the fact that they keep well in any reasonable storage and are easy to feed.

A crop of late cabbage may be grown to advantage after some other crop has been removed. The immature heads may be used for fall feeding and the best stored for winter. Although cabbages make a very good green food, they are not as popular with the poultrymen as mangels on account of the difficulty in storing. Clover and alfalfa may always be fed to advantage either dry or green. Beet pulp has also proved to be very valuable where fresh green food cannot be obtained.—R. E. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural College.

### SOME PROBLEMS WITH CAPONS.

The two birds shown in the picture on this page were two-pound cockerels on May 1st, worth 20c a pound. One was caponized, the other was not. When they were one year old, the cockerel weighed eight pounds and the capon 11. The cockerel was worth 5c a pound and the capon 20c. What was the difference in value?

Moral: No full sexed male bird should ever be kept in the flock, which is not intended for breeding purposes.

Two 2-pound cockerels are caponized, one when it was worth 25c a pound, the other when it was worth 15c a pound. At one-year old they weighed 10 pounds each and sold for 20c a pound. What was the difference in the profit on each if it cost \$1 each to feed them for a year?

Moral: Sell the cockerels if the price is much above capon prices. Ca-

ponize the cockerels when the price is below capon prices.

### CHICKS HATCHED IN A CASE OF EGGS.

It is not at all strange for a hen to steal her nest in the spring and summer months and hatch a brood of chickens. It is less common for egg cases to hatch eggs, but it is possible, and has happened. Last June, one of the produce dealers in northern Kansas opened a case of eggs, which was purchased from the surrounding country, and found eight little chicks. These chicks were cared for and six of them grew to maturity.

Fertile eggs are incubated whenever they are kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees, says Ross M. Sherwood, poultryman in the extension division in the Kansas Agricultural College. This accounts for the chickens hatching in a case of eggs. At 90 degrees eggs will incubate one-half as fast as if set under hens. To prevent the loss of fertile eggs they must be kept at a temperature below 70 degrees. It is almost impossible for the average farmer to keep eggs at such a temperature. His only remedy is to "swat the rooster." Infertile eggs will not incubate and will, therefore, keep better if allowed to become warm than fertile eggs. However, infertile eggs are of better quality when kept cool.

Eggs are usually purchased from the farmer by the merchant without regard to quality and it would seem that it is of no advantage to the farmer to get rid of the roosters. Yet if every farmer in the community were to sell infertile eggs, the retail dealer would be enabled to pay more for eggs in that community.

## Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience I have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who is now giving others the benefit of his experience. If ruptured, write him today at Marshall, Mich.

Illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no ties.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

### FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Mr. C. E. Brooks,  
1926A State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book, and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

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Address .....

City ..... State .....

tinued feedings of green feeds will aid growth, increase production and decrease the cost of grain. The first green food for the little chicks may consist of mangels, potatoes or other vegetables cut up fine at first until the chicks learn to like them, and later stuck on nails driven in the walls just high enough for the chick to reach. Lawn clippings or lettuce may be fed with good result. Free range gives the best green food supply for the growing chick but that is not always possible. A small yard may be greatly improved by dividing it in the middle and sowing each half alternately the oats. Some poultrymen scatter the oats very thickly. Spade them in and allow the chicks to scratch them out as they begin to swell and sprout. A few boards laid on the surface will allow the oats to get a start. When the boards are removed, the chicks will have the time of their lives and are not satisfied until roots and all are consumed.

Where it is too dry or for other reasons impossible to get a good growth of green food in the yards, it should be supplied from outside. Dwarf Essex rape and Swiss chard may be produced abundantly with little labor and make excellent summer green food. Rape may be sown either in drill or broadcast as early as the ground can be worked in the spring and will be ready to cut in about six or eight weeks. It is apt to be somewhat affected by hot, dry weather and will not last the entire season. Swiss chard should be planted in drills after the soil becomes thoroughly warm. It will be ready for cutting in eight to ten weeks. The chard stands drought well and will last until late in the fall. Either rape or chard must be cut above the central leaf bud if continued cuttings are desired.

Where hens are not accustomed to green food in this form, some little difficulty may be experienced in teaching them to eat it. This, however, may be overcome by starting with small feeds each day. During the hot weather, green food should be given early in the morning preferably while the dew is still on.

The winter supply of green food should also be kept in mind. Every poultry plant should have a plot of mangels large enough to carry the mature stock through the winter and start the chicks in the spring. If they are not already pushing their way up through the soil by all means get them in at once. Mangels require a well prepared seed bed and good cultivation for the best results. After the max-

## Farmers' Classified Department

70,000 PAID CIRCULATION

RATE ONLY TWO CENTS A WORD

Colman's Rural World has a family of over 70,000 paid in advance subscribers every week. This means that at least 350,000 farm folks are readers of these columns. Figure the cost of sending each of these readers a personal letter each week and then compare that cost with the low rate at which you can reach them ALL through the Classified Columns below. Count up the words in your advertisement, including initials and numbers which count as words, and multiply by two and you will quickly appreciate how low the cost is to reach these 70,000 buyers every week. No advertisement less than 10 cents accepted—and no fakes under any circumstances. Cash must accompany all orders.

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Colman's Rural World Advertising Department 718 Lucas Av., St. Louis, Mo.

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RED POLLED BULLS for sale. P. J. Murta, Cuba, Missouri.

REGISTERED RED POLLS—Milk, butter and beef. W. L. Kennedy, Lola, Ky.

FOR SALE—Five young fresh Jersey cows. U. F. Denlinger, Baldwin, Kan.

O. L. C.—Pigs, large kind, \$15.00 per pair. Write for circulars. Ray Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

MULEFOOT HOGS—Special sale on spring pigs. Write for booklet and particulars. Cedar Hill Hog Farm, Willmar, Minn.

COMING 3-year-old black Percheron stallion, also 2 fillies coming 3 years old. Martin Ghio, Wellston, Mo., St. Louis County.

IMPROVED TEXAS GUINEA HOGS—Most economical pork and lard producers; solid black, very prolific. Pigs for sale. Wellston Winn, Canyon, Texas.

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MEN AND WOMEN wanted everywhere. Government jobs. \$70 month. Short hours. Summer vacation. Big chance for farmers. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A. 167, Rochester, N. Y.

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PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free search and report. Latest complete patent book free. George P. Kimmel, 230 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

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MISSOURI FARMS; 5 160-acre farms; well improved; \$10 to \$25 per acre; other farms. C. H. Martin, Doniphan, Mo.

FOR RENT OR SALE—480 acres, 7 miles northeast of Scott City, Kan. For particulars write H. Fuhs, Kirksville, Iowa.

I HAVE 322 acres smooth Wyoming land which I would like to sell or trade for stock. For full particulars, address Max Puschen-dorf, Lusk, Wyo.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE and pineapple plantation, 10 acres land, all kinds tropical fruits, one of the finest locations on Indian river, cheap if sold soon. Write owner for description. Box 126, Eden, Florida.

DAIRY FARM 12 acres, 1/2 mile from Roswell, New Mex., 8,000 pop.; artesian well; 4-room residence; barn 46 stalls, with electric lights and motor. All modern improvements. Price, \$6,500; half cash. John Truan, Forest Hill, La.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—Crop payment or easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry., Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 44 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FREE LAND—Another distribution of choice land, part of Demonstration Plantation, the show plantation of the South. Free to people having it improved within five years. Need never live on the land. Address Commissioner H. L. Holmes, Block 179, Calvert, Alabama, for particulars.

DAIRY FARM of 199 acres within 1/2 mile of Alexandria, La., 16,000 pop., 7,000 residence. Milk house and stalls cost \$3,500, other buildings \$2,000. Deep well and gasoline engine; water piped all over place; 500 bearing pear trees. Price, \$20,000; \$4,000 cash. Liberal terms. John Truan, Forest Hill, La.

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25 CENTS BRINGS complete fish bait formula, instructions, which positively lands every kind of fish without fail. Frank Weiss, West Palm Beach, Florida.

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We have thousands of letters like the ones printed below, telling how quickly and easily people who didn't know one note from another learned to play by the "Easy Form" Music Method. It is so simple that there is no chance for mistake or failure—and the trial is absolutely FREE.

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I have had "Easy Form" one week and can play any piece in the book, correctly. I am very much pleased with it.

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I found your "Easy Form" just as you said. I think it is great and much easier than I thought. I do not doubt a firm when they will send their goods before they get their money.

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I like the book and system very much. My little granddaughter, age 10 years old, plays for our district school. From the same book.

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I received "Easy Form" music and played several of the pieces right away. It is the most comprehensive method I have seen. I enclose payment in full.

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Have had "Easy Form" four weeks and was out of town one week. I practice about fifteen minutes daily, and can play several pieces as good as my sister-in-law, who has taken lessons seven years.

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If I could not use the "Easy Form" method I would be ashamed to say so. It is very simple and easy to understand. I learned it in three hours. I am 75 years old and never tried to play on the piano or organ, and did not know where middle C was until I got your easy method. Yes, anyone can learn to play by it.

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We don't want your money until you have given "Easy Form" a trial and concluded that you want to buy it. Keep the system for seven days, test it, see how easy it is to play. Then if you can bear to part with it, return it in seven days and owe us nothing. If you want to keep it (as you will) it will only be necessary to send us \$1.50 at once. The balance may be paid in small monthly payments until the total price of \$6.50 is paid. Remember, you are the judge. If you don't want to buy the "Easy Form" system, after using it for seven days, you will not be at even a penny's expense. But don't delay. Send the coupon now—today—while this remarkable offer remains open.

**Easy Method Music Co., 799 Clarkson Building, Chicago, Ill.**

## You Can Learn to Play Piano or Organ in One Evening at Home.

**Sent Absolutely FREE on a Seven-Day Trial to Prove It.**

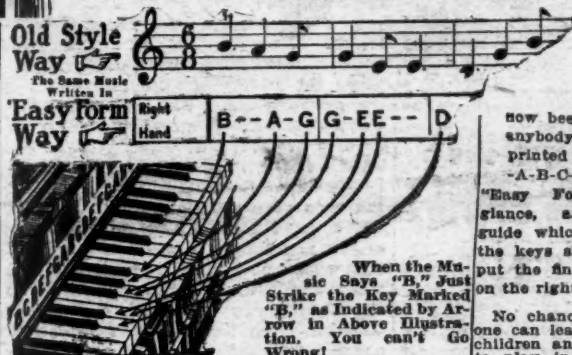
We Will Teach You to Play the Piano or Organ, and Will Not Ask You One Cent Until You Can Play.

In this hurrying, busy twentieth century, people cannot afford to take several hours a day for several years in learning to play. They demand something easier, a shorter, simpler way—and this "Easy Form" Music Method is the result. Any person of ordinary intelligence can now sit right down and play, without any lessons or practice or special training. Just read the simple directions, turn to the selection you most fancy in the big volume of music, and **PLAY** it.

## Any Child Can Play at Once

The "Easy Form" way is simplicity itself. No puzzling marks to study out, no mystic symbols and Chinese-looking characters to confuse you. With this new method you don't have to know one note from another, yet in a single evening you can play your favorite music with all the fingers of both hands, and play it well. It's so simple that it might justly be called

### Shorthand in Music.



Note how simple this is compared to the complicated old-style music, where a beginner couldn't even find the right key.

You don't have to take anybody's word for "Easy Form," either. We think the best way to prove it is to let you, yourself, be the judge. You can't doubt its value when you have learned to play by this method in a single evening.

Therefore, we have decided to show our faith in "Easy Form" by sending the complete system—full instructions—100 pieces of standard music (all the favorites) and keyboard guide—upon receipt of the coupon, without asking for a cent of money.

No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters—O-D-E-F-G-A-B-C—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the keyboard guide which is placed behind the keys shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time.

No chance for failure, anyone can learn quickly. Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours and amaze and delight their friends.

## 7-DAY TRIAL

# FREE

## FREE TRIAL COUPON

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Please send me the "Easy Form" Music Method, complete, with 100 pieces of music by mail post-paid for seven-day FREE TRIAL. If I am satisfied and want to keep the system, I agree to send you \$1.50 at the end of the trial period and \$1.00 per month thereafter, until a total of \$6.50 is paid. If not satisfied, I will return the system to you, and I am to be at no expense whatever for the trial.

Name .....

Street and No. or R. F. D. ....

Town ..... State .....

Do you play old style note music? .....

How many white keys are on your piano or organ? .....